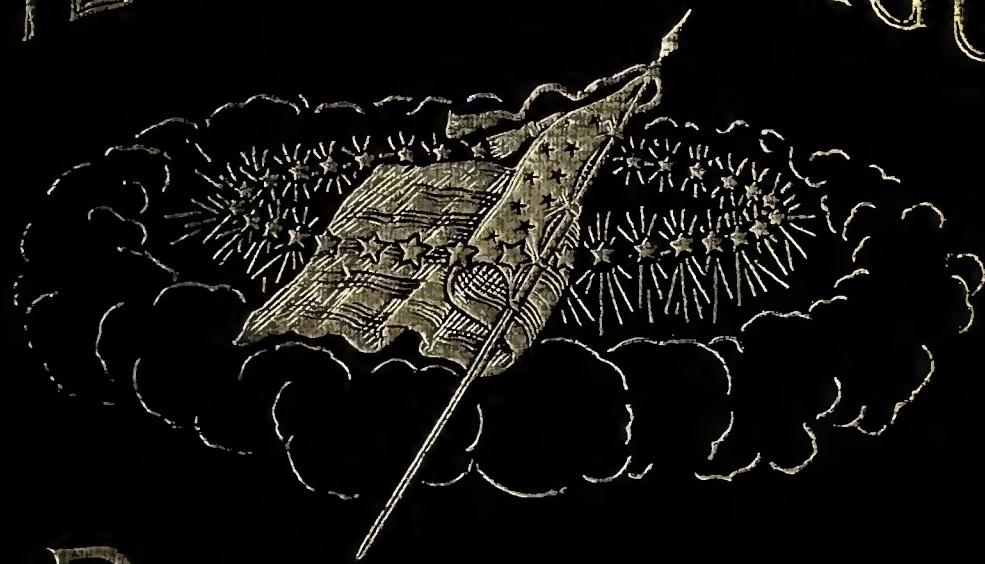


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44th 1906 Union League of Philadelphia



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THE UNION LEAGUE



PHILADELPHIA

1906

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Compliments of
The Union League of Philadelphia

Please exchange

WM. H. LAMBERT

Secretary.



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THE UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED DECEMBER 10, 1906.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1906.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 12, 1906.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 10, 1906.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 20, 1906.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE GUEST COMMITTEE.

Address by Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILA-
DELPHIA ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1906, BY
REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH ADAMS SMITH, U. S. N.,
RETIRED, AT THE PRESENTATION BY THE
ART ASSOCIATION OF THE PAINTING
REPRESENTING THE BATTLE
BETWEEN THE KEARSARGE
AND THE ALABAMA.

1906.

BROAD STREET,
BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS.

Founded November 22, 1862.

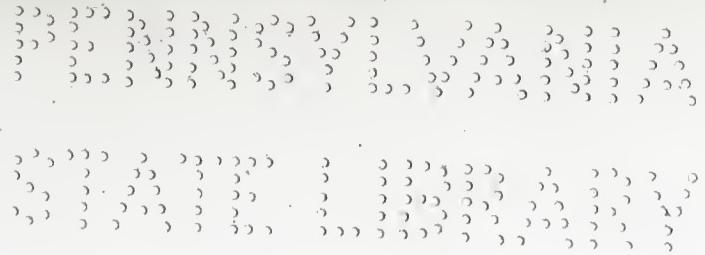
Organized December 27, 1862.

Incorporated March 30, 1864.

House, 1118 Chestnut Street, opened January 22, 1863.

House, 1216 Chestnut Street, opened August 18, 1864.

Present House opened May 11, 1865.



OFFICERS.

ELECTED DECEMBER 10, 1906.

PRESIDENT.

DIMNER BEEBER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JOHN SAILER,
WILLIAM W. PORTER,

CHARLES D. BARNEY,
JOSEPH S. NEFF.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
M. RIEBENACK,
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,
J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT,
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
RICHARD L. AUSTIN,
JAMES E. MITCHELL.

WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS,
CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS,
GEORGE H. HILL,
JOHN B. LOBER,
GEORGE P. MORGAN,
THOMAS J. JEFFRIES,
HOWARD B. FRENCH,

ELECTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DECEMBER 11, 1906.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

TREASURER.

M. RIEBENACK.

1906
1937



STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appointed December 11, 1906.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN SAILER, *Chairman.*
M. RIEBENACK, JOHN B. LOBER,
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, RICHARD L. AUSTIN.

GUEST COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. PORTER, *Chairman.*
CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS, GEORGE P. MORGAN,
WENDELL P. BOWMAN, THOMAS J. JEFFRIES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES D. BARNEY, *Chairman.*
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
GEORGE H. HILL, JAMES E. MITCHELL.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH S. NEFF, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, WILLIAM H. BROOKS,
J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT, HOWARD B. FRENCH.

AUDITORS.

JOHN W. HAMER, W. HARRY MILLER,
FRANKLIN M. POTTS.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Elected by the Board of Directors, January 8, 1907.
E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK, HARRISON TOWNSEND,
SAMUEL BELL, JR., JOHN C. LOWRY,
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, HORACE S. RIDINGS,
PETER BOYD, J. T. JACKSON,
W. WORRELL WAGNER, HARRY W. BUTTERWORTH,
WILLIAM E. HELME, RICHARD CAMPION,
CLARENCE B. COLLIER.

Elected by the Committee on Membership, January 10, 1907.
PETER BOYD, *Chairman.* JOHN C. LOWRY, *Secretary.*

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE.

¹SILAS W. PETTIT,²GEORGE WATSON,
¹JAMES C. BROOKS,²JAMES BUTTERWORTH,
¹CHARLES E. PUGH,²HARRY G. MICHENER,
²SAMUEL S. SHARP,³ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT,
⁴JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON.

DIMNER BEEBER,
President of The Union League, Ex-Officio.

CHAIRMAN.

SILAS W. PETTIT.

SECRETARY.

JAMES BUTTERWORTH.

¹ Elected by Board of Directors, February 9, 1897.

² Elected by the Corporation, March 22, 1897.

³ Elected by Board of Directors, December 13, 1898.

⁴ Elected by Board of Directors, { February 9, 1897.
{ December 9, 1902.

MINUTES
OF A
SPECIAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Monday, September 10, 1906.

A special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held in the Assembly Hall, Monday evening, September 10, 1906, at eight o'clock.

Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, President, presided and Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, the hour having arrived for opening the meeting, and a quorum being present, the Chair states that this is a special meeting at which, in conformity with the By-Laws, no business other than that specified in the call can be transacted.

The Secretary will please read the call.

The Secretary read the call as follows:

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA,

September 4, 1906.

By order of the Board of Directors and in compliance with the By-Laws, a special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., to hear the appeal of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers and of Mr. John B. Myers, from the sentence of suspension, respectively imposed upon each by the Board of Directors, at its stated meeting held July 10, 1906, in accordance with Sections 55 and 57 of the By-Laws.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.—The Secretary will please read the statement of the Board of Directors of the cause of suspension from membership of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers, and the facts

on which their sentence was founded. Also, for the information of the members, the By-Law covering the method of procedure.

The Secretary read the following:

(Statement by the Board of Directors of the cause of suspension.)

August 31, 1906.

TO THE MEMBERS:—In compliance with the provisions of Section 57, Article XV, of the By-Laws, your Board of Directors submits the following statement:

On July 10, 1906, the Board of Directors, having received the report of the committee which met to hear the case of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers, who had been reported for non-payment of his annual tax and house and restaurant account, entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension from membership, and posted his name on the Bulletin Board, as required by the By-Laws.

With regard to his annual tax (\$60), due November 1, 1905, at each meeting of the Board of Directors subsequent to January 1, 1906 (at which time, as to this, he became delinquent), Mr. Myers' case was considered and a further extension was granted, of which he was from time to time duly notified.

With regard to his house and restaurant account, incurred during the months of November and December, 1905, and January, February and April, 1906, aggregating \$123.85, Mr. Myers was duly notified on the 1st and 20th of each month subsequent to December 1, 1905 (excepting the months of February and March, 1906), that the amount stated in the communication was due and payable, and payment was requested.

On June 12, 1906, Mr. Myers, having failed to discharge his indebtedness, was notified that he was liable to suspension from membership under Sections 55 and 57 of the By-Laws, but before such sentence would be passed he was entitled to a hearing before the Board of Directors or before a committee thereof, as he would elect, to give reasons, if any he had, why he should not be sentenced to suspension from membership.

On June 25, 1906, Mr. Myers appeared before a committee appointed at his request by the President,

at which time he asked for an extension to September 1, 1906. The committee urged upon Mr. Myers the importance of discharging his indebtedness prior to the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors on July 10, 1906. Mr. Myers failed to make any payment before the time specified, and, at the stated meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 10, 1906, the committee submitted its report; and, after due consideration, the Board entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension, and Mr. Myers was notified accordingly.

On August 8 Mr. Myers tendered the amount of his indebtedness and asked the Board of Directors to reconsider its action of July 10 and reinstate him to membership, but under Section 57 of the By-Laws the matter had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors, and it was therefore unable to comply with this request.

On the following day (August 9) Mr. Myers addressed a letter to the Secretary of The Union League, appealing from the action of the Board of Directors in passing sentence suspending his membership, which was submitted to the Board of Directors at the stated meeting held August 14; and thereupon the Board, in conformity with the By-Laws, directed that a call be issued for a special meeting to be held on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., and Mr. Myers was so advised by the Secretary.

(Section 57, Article XV, of the By-Laws.)

Any member who shall be charged with an offence the penalty for which is suspension from membership, shall be entitled to notice and a hearing before the Board of Directors, or before a committee thereof, as he may elect, and after such notice and hearing, the Board of Directors shall enter a judgment of acquittal, or of conviction with sentence of suspension, as may be just. A member suspended as aforesaid may appeal therefrom within thirty days after notice thereof is posted on the Bulletin Board, by filing with the Secretary a written notice of his appeal and the reasons therefor. In case of no appeal within the time limited, he shall cease to be a member. Within forty days after notice of an appeal shall have been filed with the Secretary, the Board of Directors shall

call a special meeting of the corporation for the purpose of hearing the same. At such meeting the cause of suspension shall be reported in writing by the Board of Directors, with a statement of facts on which their sentence was founded, a copy of which shall be furnished to the appellant on his application, to be made to the Secretary at least ten days before the meeting. The appellant shall then present his defence in writing, to which one member of the Board shall reply orally. The appellant, or any one member on his behalf, may then rejoin, and a Director may a second time speak in support of the charge, and no further discussion shall be allowed. The presiding officer shall then put the question, "Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?" If a majority of the meeting shall vote in the affirmative, the sentence shall stand as a final judgment, and the appellant shall thereupon forfeit all the rights and privileges of membership. If less than a majority of the meeting vote in the affirmative, then the sentence of the Board shall be reversed, and the appellant shall thereupon be restored to membership.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next business in order is the presentation of the appellant's defence.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—Mr. President: I have here a copy of the appeal of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers. I would like to have the Secretary read it, so that the members may hear it better.

The Secretary read the appeal as follows:

2029 LOCUST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1906.

To the Members of The Union League Club.

GENTLEMEN:—After a membership in your Club for the past nine years I find myself confronted with the question, which you are to decide, as to whether my membership should terminate. I have been furnished by your Secretary with a copy of the statement of facts upon which the sentence of suspension by the Board of Directors was founded. This will be read to you, and I freely admit the truth of the facts as therein stated.

At the time of my suspension I was indebted to the Club in the sum of \$183.85. This amount I have sent

to the office of the Club; and the same, I understand, is now awaiting acceptance.

In explanation and extenuation of my default in the prompt discharge of my indebtedness, I beg leave to state for your consideration the following facts: In the month of November last I became ill in health. This illness resulted in an attack of typhoid fever which confined me to my apartments during January, February and a portion of the month of March, 1906. The consequence of this misfortune was the total deprivation of my income.

I am fully aware that any indebtedness incurred in the Club should be promptly discharged. Had it not been for my illness my indebtedness would have been promptly paid. I have done all that it is possible for me to do to discharge my obligations to your organization.

As the case stands, it is for you to determine whether or not I shall cease to be a member of your Club. In passing upon this question I ask you to consider this. The only offence being one of indebtedness, which indebtedness is now secured, the Club can suffer no loss. Upon the other hand, should my suspension be determined by you to be an expulsion, my loss is one which cannot be repaired. It seems to me that it is only fair, having done all that I can in settlement of my indebtedness, that my membership should not cease.

In conclusion I respectfully suggest that the punishment of an expulsion from membership for at most a venial offence is totally disproportionate. I cannot think that you will so decide. Many of you I have regarded as my friends, and all of you with whom I have any acquaintance I believe I have treated with consideration and courtesy.

My case is in your hands, gentlemen.

Very respectfully yours,

E. B. SHOWELL MYERS.

MR. GEORGE V. MASSEY (speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors).—Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League: It is obviously unnecessary that any member of the Board should be called upon to speak in support of a charge which the appellant concedes and admits. It is manifest that there is no issue of fact to be determined by this body. There is no

issue in controversy between the appellant and the Board; all the facts which furnished the basis for the Board's action are conceded and admitted by the appellant. There is, therefore, nothing to discuss; and there would seem to be no reason, Mr. President, why any member of the Board should be called upon to respond in its behalf in support of a charge which is conceded and admitted by the appellant.

With respect to the position of the Board of Directors in entering the sentence of suspension, it is proper to state that the action of the Board was taken strictly in conformity with the mandate of the By-Laws; and that action has been referred to the membership of the Club at a meeting which has been advertised by service of the notice read by the Secretary. There is, therefore, nothing to add and nothing to explain.

The Board of Directors does not wish to be understood by the membership as in the attitude of pursuing this gentleman, or insisting upon this or that action by this body. The Board was confronted by a situation in which it felt itself to have exhausted its power and jurisdiction. It is limited by your By-Law to a certain method of procedure; it dared not ignore that By-Law without being accused of an act of usurpation, and the odium of an accusation of that kind it did not see fit to incur. Therefore the matter is one entirely with this body, without any other representation on behalf of the Board than a mere statement of facts that are conceded by the appellant; and it rests with you, gentlemen, in the exercise of your discretion, to say whether the Board shall be sustained and its sentence affirmed or not.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN (speaking on behalf of the appellant).—Mr. President, I thoroughly appreciate the attitude of the Board of Directors and fully agree with Mr. Massey in everything he has said. I recognize that the Board could not have taken any action other than that which it did take. The By-Laws are so plain that to any one who may read them it is evident that it was beyond the power of the Board to do otherwise than call a special meeting of the corporation to affirm its action or to reverse the sentence of suspension. As Mr. Massey has said, the Board was not antagonistic to Mr. E. B. Showell Myers. But I rise to make a personal appeal to the Club for

Mr. E. B. Showell Myers. He is a gentleman whom possibly you all know. As you have heard from his letter (and all that he has written could readily have been sworn to by him, for it is all the truth), he was ill, and he was deprived of the compensation he was accustomed to receive and wherewith he could have defrayed his indebtedness to the Club. I appeal to you all—all of you have been boys; I am one yet in my feelings for old associates—I appeal to you not to throw this young man out of the Club, inasmuch as he has paid all that he owes. The Club cannot be hurt by his remissness in any way whatever. This young man is well known in this city; he comes from a good family; his grandfather was one of the first Vice-Presidents of this Club. I don't believe you intend to, I know you don't want to, stigmatize this young man unnecessarily or to becloud the name of the Myers family.

I have nothing more to say, gentlemen, except that we "acknowledge the corn," that we were wrong; but we have rectified our error to the best of our ability; and we are at your mercy.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER (on behalf of the Board of Directors).—Mr. President, I can assure every member present that it is no pleasant duty for me to reply to my friend who has preceded me, because what I have to say may appear to bear harshly upon the gentleman under suspension, to whom I am sure no member of the Board would knowingly do injustice. But when you consider how the case arises, how clearly the facts warrant the enforcement of discipline, and the imposition of a penalty, and how imperative was the necessity for the Board's action, I say the members ought to hesitate long before assuming that the Board has not considered the same kind of argument that has been offered by my friend who preceded me. I have not one word of harshness to say against the gentleman whose case is before us; I am quite willing to accept, as if they were sworn to, the facts stated in his answer; but you are entitled to the whole truth, because you have an unpleasant duty to perform, and therefore I call your attention to the fact that it is conceded that the statement of facts as submitted by the Board is correct. You have then this situation: A member allows his dues to become in arrears, and

the arrearages have accrued from the first of November, 1905, until June, 1906. You will notice that the statement of facts shows that in the month of June he was urged by the committee, appointed at his own request, to make some payment prior to the coming meeting of the Board on July 10, 1906, and you have noticed that he made no response until some considerable time afterwards.

There is another feature of this case to which I regret to be compelled to call your attention, and it is important that I should, in order that you may vote intelligently; and that is that the restaurant account remains in arrears for the month of November, 1905. The deficiency was increased in the month of December, 1905, it was further added to in the month of January, 1906, and it was again increased in the month of February, 1906.

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—Was the gentleman notified of the deficiency?

MR. BEEBER.—He was notified of it twice every month. There was no addition in the month of March, but the account was added to again in the month of April, 1906.

Now, gentlemen, the facts are before you; you have heard the appeal, and you have heard the admission that the facts, as alleged, are true. I leave to the candid, honest judgment of the membership, the question whether, under these circumstances, your Board should be sustained or not.

THE PRESIDENT.—The question now before the meeting is, "Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?"

MR. EDGAR W. EARLE.—I move that it be affirmed.

MR. HOOD GILPIN.—I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT.—The vote will be taken on the question as it has been stated by the Chair.

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—Ought it not to be upon a motion?

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair is following strictly the order of procedure prescribed by the By-Laws.

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—Well, if we are going to vote, that will settle it. I thought the question was whether we were going to reinstate these members or not. But I am not going to vote against the Board of Directors.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair will read the portion of the By-Law that is pertinent, viz.: "The presiding officer shall then put the question, 'Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?'"

(Calls were here made for a vote.)

THE PRESIDENT submitted the question and took the vote upon it, but the responses in the affirmative and negative respectively appeared to be so nearly equal in volume as to preclude the possibility of determining which side had the majority. A division was therefore called for and a count by tellers was ordered. The Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. Edgar W. Earle and William M. Coates.

After all who desired to vote had been counted, the tellers reported to the Secretary, who announced the vote as follows: affirmative, 91; negative, 59.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—Mr. President, that is not a quorum.

THE PRESIDENT.—All of the members here may not have voted. The presence of a quorum was reported to the Chair when we opened the meeting. But the By-Law does not require that, in order to make a vote valid, the whole two hundred members whose presence is necessary to make a quorum, shall vote. A majority vote is all that is required.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—I am inclined to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT.—The language of the By-Law is, "If a majority of the meeting shall vote in the affirmative the sentence shall stand as final judgment, and the appellant shall thereupon forfeit all the rights and privileges of membership."

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—Mr. President, was there a quorum present when we convened?

THE PRESIDENT.—The Secretary reported to the Chair that a quorum was present when the meeting convened, as the result of an actual count.

MR. WILLIAM M. COATES.—Mr. President, I would say that the By-Laws require that, in order to hold a meeting of this Union League, two hundred members must be present, but two hundred did not vote on the question. Therefore the vote cannot stand.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER.—I rise to say that in the view of most of us, the contention of my friend (Mr. Coates) is not borne out by the language of the By-Law, which is that if the action of the Board is sustained by "a majority of the meeting," that action shall stand. The clause requiring two hundred members to constitute a quorum is part of another article, and indicates the number required to be present before the transaction of business is begun. There is nothing in the By-Law, and there could not well be anything, to compel a member to remain here throughout the session for the purpose of making a quorum; and as the language used is "a majority of the meeting," not a majority of a quorum of the Club, I repeat that it does not sustain the contention of my friend.

Now let me make a further suggestion. Personally I have no desire to insist that the vote here taken shall be accepted as final. If the friends of the appellant object to it, I am quite willing—speaking only for myself—that another meeting may be held at which the matter may be considered again. I make this suggestion, not on behalf of the Board, but solely in my individual capacity, and no other member of the Board is responsible for it.

MR. WILLIAM M. COATES.—Mr. President, I would respectfully submit that, while the By-Laws say that the vote of a majority of the meeting shall be sufficient to suspend a member, they further say there must be two hundred members present to constitute a quorum meeting. Now, a majority of two hundred is one hundred and one. But the Board has only ninety-one votes.

I want to say further, Mr. President, if the meeting will indulge me, that I think my record here and elsewhere shows that I have always wished to sustain the officers of the organization to which I belong. I have always wished to sustain the Board of Directors of The Union League; and, sir, I do not regard that in voting as I did this evening I was voting against the Board of The Union League. Its members are my friends; I have been a member of the Board and know what it is to be sustained, and I want to sustain them, every one; but I have had an experience in this particular case, and I think it would be a hardship for this gentleman if he should be deprived of

his membership here when no injury has been done to The Union League.

THE PRESIDENT.—The gentleman recognizes that, so far as the Chair is concerned, there was nothing else for him to do but to take the sense of the meeting upon the question, as directed by the By-Law, which reads as follows: "If a majority of the meeting shall vote in the affirmative, the sentence shall stand as a final judgment, and the appellant shall thereupon forfeit all the rights and privileges of membership."

MR. WILLIAM M. COATES.—But the majority of a meeting of two hundred is one hundred and one.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER.—Mr. President, may I call attention to the fact that the question here is the old, old one whether a few members—in this instance, ten—whose votes are necessary to make a quorum, can prevent the transaction of business by refusing to vote. If we have two hundred members present, and ten of the number refuse to vote, are they to overrule the other one hundred and ninety? I call your attention to the fact that in the National House of Representatives the Hon. Thomas B. Reed achieved the highest distinction by insisting that members present and refusing to vote, could be counted in order to make a quorum. His dictum was that you could not only lead a horse to water, but you could make him drink. His opponents bestowed upon him the appellation of "Czar," but he held firmly to his contention; it was conspicuous in the political literature of this country for nearly a year and was a subject of discussion in a Presidential campaign. He was triumphantly supported by the people at large, and when he went back to the National House he was again endorsed by that body, and it has maintained his contention to this day.

Now, it is claimed here that you must have two hundred votes; but as two hundred members were reported as present when the meeting began you had a quorum, and if ten of them choose to absent themselves or to sit still and not vote, it is for the gentlemen who are acting in the interest of these appellants to say whether they are willing that those ten shall overrule the great body of the membership who have voted one way or the other. Now, would not this suggestion be a proper one under the circumstances? If the gentlemen of the minority

want to take advantage of the point that no quorum has voted (and I do not dispute their right to do so), will some one of them move to adjourn this meeting to a fixed date when the question may again be brought up?

MR. JOHN ROBERTS.—Mr. President, I would like to say a few words. I think this is a question as to ninety-one members undertaking to speak for twenty-one hundred and fifty. Now, I don't think that this whole case has been stated fully before this meeting. The Board of this League—not the present Board, but the one that preceded it—has on two occasions reinstated this gentleman without his coming before the membership.

THE PRESIDENT.—The gentleman is entering upon an argument of the case.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS.—I know, but I want to say that, in my opinion, the members are voting without knowing exactly how they are voting. (Cries of "No, no," and disapproval.)

MR. HOOD GILPIN.—I move that we adjourn.

MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN.—Mr. President, one thing that perhaps the members have not realized is, that no member of the Board voted upon the question before the meeting. A number of the Directors are in the room, and if they had voted, they probably would have voted to sustain the action of the Board. It may be that there are one hundred and one affirmative votes here, and, if necessary, this could be demonstrated. I don't assert that this is the case, but simply call attention to the fact that there are ninety-one votes on the affirmative side of the question without counting the Directors, and that this ought to be borne in mind.

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—There is a motion to adjourn before the meeting.

MR. GILPIN.—I withdraw the motion.

MR. EDWIN J. HOWLETT.—Mr. President, the member of the Board (Mr. Beeber) has stated that there were two hundred members within that doorway at the beginning of this meeting; but if, as he has argued, ten men could go out and a sufficient number still be left, then it follows that a hundred could go out and that we could even hold a meeting here with

fifty members. Now, that looks to me to be a fallacious argument. We ought to have two hundred members here. But, as Mr. Tilden has said, we may have two hundred. Yes, we *may*. If they are here, I say to them, Why don't you vote? I move that this meeting be adjourned to some future occasion when the whole membership may attend and give the case the fullest consideration. This young man belongs to The Union League of Philadelphia; he represents the integrity and the morals of our younger membership. Don't tread upon and turn down a young man like Mr. Myers.

Mr. Howlett's motion was not seconded.

THE PRESIDENT.—The language of the By-Law being "If a majority of the meeting shall vote in the affirmative the sentence shall stand," the Chair rules that the action of the Board has been sustained.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order, namely, that a quorum being two hundred members, a majority of that total (or one hundred and one) must vote in the affirmative in order to sustain the sentence of suspension, and that less than that number did so vote. I simply raise the point in order to settle the question, that is all.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair will have to rule the point not well taken.

MR. E. L. PERKINS.—I understand that the President has ruled that the sentence of the Board is affirmed. Now I move we adjourn.

THE PRESIDENT.—The motion is in order if seconded. If an appeal is taken from the ruling just made by the Chair, it will be entertained.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—The point of my question of order is whether the affirmative vote must be a majority of those voting or a majority of the two hundred. By way of reaching a settlement of that question I will appeal from the decision of the Chair.

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—I second the point of order that there is no quorum present.

THE PRESIDENT.—The question then is, shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained?

MR. HORACE G. WILLIAMS.—No, the question is whether there is a quorum.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—We want a ruling by the Chair on the point that “a majority of the meeting,” as the phrase is, did not vote.

THE PRESIDENT.—A majority of the meeting voted, as the Chair interprets it. The By-Laws do not say “a majority of a quorum” but “a majority of the meeting.”

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—But “a majority of the meeting” should be a majority of two hundred.

THE PRESIDENT.—As this is a question of the suspension of a member, and the point of “no quorum voting” having been raised, the Chair withdraws his ruling and leaves the matter open for future determination. The Chair does this because he is unwilling, in a matter so serious, to insist upon his own interpretation of the language of the By-Law.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—Mr. President, I now move that this meeting adjourn until the second Monday of October, at 8 P. M.

MR. E. L. PERKINS seconded the motion.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—Before that motion is put I hope the Chair will count the members so that we may know if there is a quorum here.

THE PRESIDENT.—A minority could adjourn to a certain day.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK.—There is no doubt about that, but I wanted to ascertain the actual fact about a quorum.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—A motion to adjourn is not debatable.

MR. GEORGE RICE.—I move as an amendment that the adjournment shall be until the date of the annual meeting of The Union League.

Mr. HORACE G. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question, whereupon, a vote being taken, Mr. Rice's amendment was agreed to without dissent, and the motion, as modified, was adopted unanimously.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned until the date of the annual meeting of The Union League, December 10, 1906.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

September 10, 1906.

MINUTES
OF A
SPECIAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

November 12, 1906.

A special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday, November 12, 1906, at 8.30 P. M., in the Assembly Hall, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a report from the Building Committee in reference to sections B and C of the proposed building, and the report of the Board of Directors in reference to the improvements to the Fifteenth Street properties (section D.)

Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, President, presided. Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—As this is a special meeting called for a specific purpose, no business other than that stated in the call can be transacted. The Secretary will read the call for the meeting.

The Secretary read the call as follows:

November 5, 1906.

To the Members of The Union League:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, and in conformity with the requirements of Section 23 of the By-Laws, a special meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday, November 12, 1906, at 8.30 P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a report from the Building Committee in reference to sections B and C of the proposed building, and a report from the Board of Directors in reference to improvements to the Fifteenth Street properties (section D).

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The President announced the first business to be the reading of the Report of the Building Committee.

MR. CHAS. W. SPARHAWK.—Mr. President, as copies of the report have been printed and mailed to the members some time ago and distributed around the hall to-night, I move that the reading of the report be dispensed with.

Mr. Sparhawk's motion (seconded by several members) was agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair recognizes Mr. Alba B. Johnson, Chairman of the Building Committee.

MR. ALBA B. JOHNSON.—Gentlemen of the Union League: At the meeting of The Union League on November 13, 1905, a clear and specific task was presented to the Building Committee which was subsequently appointed by the President. This task was to construct, within a cost not exceeding \$500,000, that portion of the proposed plan which has been designated as section C. For the information of members not fully acquainted with the designation of the sections, I would say that section A comprises the old portion of the League House extending from the Broad Street entrance as far back as the cigar stand; section B covers the parts at present occupied by the large café and the billiard room; section C includes that part of the rear of the large café and the billiard room, known as "the Benson Annex," rear porch and the garden; and section D embraces the property facing on Fifteenth Street. These several sections are approximately equal in dimensions, each being about one hundred feet in length.

When the Committee took into consideration the work which had been entrusted to them, they decided, first of all, that their jurisdiction was confined solely to the construction of section C. Therefore they did not feel at liberty, even for a proper consideration of the plans for section C, to expend any of the money of The Union League upon the development of the part known as section B.

Early in the spring bids were invited and received for the construction, in accordance with the completed plans, of section C; and it was found that the most reasonable bid was in excess of the limit imposed by the action of The Union League; the amount of that bid being \$553,000, or, inclusive

of the architect's fees and furnishing, about \$665,000. It therefore became necessary for the Building Committee to return to this body, which created it, for further instructions because it was unable to perform the task confided to it. It was then realized by the Committee that it would be impossible to submit to the membership of The Union League a complete and comprehensive statement of the conditions covering the carrying out of this work unless the cost of section B was also ascertained, because the spirit of the action of the meeting on November 13 last was that the total cost of the two sections (B and C) combined should not exceed one million dollars. Section C, the part we were authorized to go ahead with, is to contain the machinery and power plant, the cost of which amounts approximately to \$100,000; therefore there was every probability that the cost of section B would not exceed what would have been the cost of section C with that feature eliminated. Furthermore, the Committee felt that they would be regarded as not having fulfilled their duty if they did not place before the membership the facts relative to section B as well as to section C. In this dilemma the matter was taken up with the architect, who very kindly, and the Committee believe generously, decided to go ahead, at his own risk, with the drawings and specifications of section B, so that they might be fully considered and bid upon, and that the Committee could come before The Union League to-night with exact figures covering the entire cost of sections B and C.

The labor involved, on the part of the architect and on the part of the Building Committee, in working out these plans and specifications, has been large; and no time has been lost since the appointment of the Committee last winter, every day and every hour having been utilized in preparing this question so that it might be presented intelligently and satisfactorily to the membership.

The plan of making the improvements is to first build section C, beginning at a point 70 feet east of Fifteenth Street, which will not greatly interfere with the convenience of the members. When section C is completed it will be occupied immediately and the present buildings on section B will be removed. The new building, section C, will be made accessible from section

A by means of a temporary dust and sound proof corridor through section B.

I will now have placed upon the screen, by means of lantern slides, a number of views showing the elevations and floor plans which have been prepared for your consideration and which have been on exhibition in the League House for the last two weeks.

NOTE.—At this point the lights in the hall were lowered, and stereopticon views of drawings, showing the extent to which the plans had been perfected in the several sections, were exhibited. Mr. Johnson explaining the drawings as they appeared upon the screen. These drawings have since been reproduced on smaller scale and issued in pamphlet "Proposed Improvements to the Union League Building," a copy of which has been sent to each member.

After the lights were turned on MR. JOHNSON said : The question of finance has been merely touched upon by the Building Committee, but it may be proper for me to refer to the figures in their report. The Committee estimate that the seventy-eight sleeping rooms will produce a revenue of \$46,800 per annum. It is proposed that an increase of \$10 be made in the tax rate for each member, which will produce an annual revenue of \$20,000. It is also proposed that there shall be admitted into The Union League four hundred new members, whose annual tax of \$70 per year will aggregate \$28,000. These items make the total revenue from the new house, to be applied in paying the expenses of it, \$94,800; whilst the estimated annual disbursement is \$92,870. I wish to say that this estimate has been made with the utmost care by the House Committee and the Superintendent; and while the Building Committee has no means of passing upon this important question, they believe that the figures given are conservative and reliable.

I therefore conclude this explanation, on behalf of the Building Committee, by presenting the resolution contained in the report of the Committee, viz.:

Resolved, That the general project submitted by the Building Committee for building on ground designated in the plans as sections B and C, with minor changes

in section A, be approved and, that the Building Committee be authorized to enter into contracts and to carry to completion the proposed improvements with such alterations as may be found desirable, provided the expenditure does not exceed \$1,250,000.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution. Several members seconded the motion.

MR. EDGAR W. EARLE inquired whether the total of \$1,250,000 included the cost of furnishing.

MR. JOHNSON.—It is estimated that the cost of the building, including the architect's fee, will be about \$1,100,000, and that will leave \$150,000 for furnishing sections B and C.

MR. EARLE.—I would like to know what guarantee The Union League will have that the work will be honestly executed.

MR. JOHNSON.—The Building Committee will give you their guarantee that they will carry out the work faithfully and honestly, if it is entrusted to that Committee.

A MEMBER.—What will be the charge for those private rooms—upon what basis will it be made?

MR. JOHNSON.—The figures in that instance are predicated upon a charge of \$2 per day. Personally I consider that a very low charge, because any one would have to pay \$3.50 per day for like comfort and convenience in a hotel offering the same class of accommodations.

MR. JOSEPH R. RHOADS.—What plan has been proposed for meeting the cost of the new building?

MR. JOHNSON.—That is a matter for the Finance Committee. That Committee will answer any questions regarding the financial aspect of the matter.

CAPTAIN S. EMLEN MEIGS.—Mr. President, I desire to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the vote upon these resolutions be taken, by ballot, during the hours and at the place appointed for the next annual election of officers.

I offer this resolution because I feel, as I am sure we all do, that the question now before The Union League is a most important one. Wisdom and propriety demand that every member of the organization shall have an opportunity to vote upon it; for the members of the League want fair play—which can

be obtained only by a ballot. We have a total of twenty-one hundred and fifty active and life members, all of whom have an equal right to vote upon this question. There are, I am informed, but four hundred and forty-five chairs in the room, and therefore the total attendance may be readily estimated at not over six hundred; so that fifteen hundred and fifty members are now absent, who can neither hear the discussion nor vote to-night.

Mr. President, I have here a copy of the By-Laws, prescribing what powers the Board of Directors have and what they do not have. I will read a proviso in one of the sections, viz.: "Any contract or expenditure for building, re-building or other improvements involving an outlay in excess of ten thousand dollars shall first be submitted to and be approved by the corporation." Now, what is "the corporation?" The corporation certainly consists of the members of this organization. This means that every member shall have an opportunity to vote upon a proposition such as the one now pending. There is no such opportunity here, and therefore I have offered the resolution.

Now, sir, no man on this floor desires the welfare and perpetuity of this League more than I do. I have been a member of it for forty-three and a half years; the resolution to form the League was passed in the house of one of my brothers, so I have cause to love the League as dearly as any other member.

Several members seconded Captain Meigs' resolution, which, by direction of the President, was then read by the Secretary:

THE SECRETARY read—

Resolved, That the vote upon these resolutions be taken, by ballot, during the hours and at the place appointed for the next annual election of officers.

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER.—Mr. President, it is a question in my mind whether the proposition to vote upon this matter, by ballot, at the time of holding the election for officers and Directors of the League is the better way to meet this subject. It is a pity, it is true, that there is not a larger attendance of the members of the League present, but that is not the fault of those of us who are here.

The first objection coming to my mind to the taking of this vote in that way, and at that time, is the fact that it would be practically impossible to reach the members of the League who are not here to-night, with the reasons that have been or will be presented for or against the adoption of the Report of the Building Committee. It is objected that there are but six hundred here and that there are fifteen hundred and fifty others. How can the fifteen hundred and fifty who are not here to-night be reached with the arguments and reasons that could be and ought to be presented for and against the adoption of the Report of the Building Committee? In other words, it is impossible for them to vote with the same information that we who are here this evening, and who have been favored with the report of the Committee and its illustrations, can vote; and the result would be that this question, of such magnitude to the League in every possible respect and direction, financially and otherwise, would be passed upon and perhaps decided by members who have not taken the trouble to make themselves, and who cannot possibly make themselves as familiar with the subject as are we who are here and who have listened to the question as it has been presented.

That is one point. In other words, the members who have heard the report, who have heard or will here what has been or will be said upon both sides of the question, ought to be, and they are, the members who can vote intelligently to decide this proposition.

Second—this is a corporation, and the Board of Directors has no right, under the By-Laws, to expend a larger sum than ten thousand dollars without submitting the expenditure first to the corporation. I rather think that that is what is being done at this meeting. This is the corporation, not the people who are not here; and this is the meeting of the corporation, called in accordance with our laws to consider this subject—not the people who are away but the people who are here assembled in accordance with law. There is nothing in the Law, in the Charter or the By-Laws, that I know of, which says that these questions shall be submitted to a ballot. In fact it is a question in my mind, Mr. President, whether the proposition to postpone this matter is in accordance with our By-Laws.

The By-Laws prescribe that matters of this sort shall be considered at a special meeting called for the purpose. This special meeting has been called for the purpose of considering this subject, as provided for by our By-Laws; but it is now proposed that this special meeting shall adjourn without voting upon the proposition and shall refer it to a gathering which is not a deliberative meeting but simply a poll in which papers containing names or votes are received.

I am not prepared to raise the question as to whether the resolution of Captain Meigs is in order or not, but I think that the members, before voting on this matter, will give that point consideration first, whether we who are here and who have heard all about it, and are therefore supposed to be able to form opinions on the subject intelligently shall abandon our rights under the law and pass the matter into the hands of fifteen hundred and fifty people who are not here;—whether, under the law, at this meeting called in accordance with our By-Laws to consider this subject, we have a right to surrender it to an indefinite body which is not a meeting of the League at all.

Another point, Mr. President—one that does not refer to this resolution. The question was asked, "If this plan of the projected improvements be adopted, what are the arrangements for financing it?" That is a point upon which we ought to have information if we are to vote upon it to-night. I simply throw that in incidentally, and it is not pertinent to the proposition offered by Captain Meigs.

Now, I make those two points for the consideration of the meeting: to say whether this resolution ought to be adopted, if it is in order, and also whether it is in order under our By-Laws.

MR. ALBA B. JOHNSON.—Mr. President, several members on this floor have asked for further information in regard to the finances. It seems to me that, in order that the members may vote intelligently upon this subject, it would be well to call upon the Chairman of the Finance Committee to make such statement as he may see fit to make for the information of the members.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER (Chairman of the Finance Committee), responding to an invitation from the Chair, said:

The Finance Committee, after due consideration, concluded that it would not present at this meeting, to-night, a formal resolution to be passed upon, as among other considerations it was desired to have the pending proposition stand solely by itself. At the same time, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, I am quite ready and willing to state the outline of the proposed plan. It would be substantially a request to the corporation for authority to do exactly what was required one year ago. Instead of asking authority to create a mortgage for one million dollars with provision for setting aside one-half for specific uses, the Committee will ask for authority to create a mortgage of \$1,5000,000; one of the reasons being that the amount should be large enough to provide not only for the construction of sections B and C, but also for the improvement of the Fifteenth Street property known as section D, should the organization decide to undertake the work. Otherwise the request will be simply for authority to borrow \$1,500,000 upon bonds to be issued by the organization and secured by a mortgage upon the whole of the real estate of The Union League from Broad to Fifteenth Street and from Sansom to Moravian Street.

A little in detail, I might say that provision will be made for setting aside about ninety-two of those bonds to meet the present outstanding bonds to that number. Another amount will be set aside for contingent purposes, and not to be used except as duly authorized by the organization itself. And authority will be asked to negotiate \$1,250,000 of the bonds, if it is found necessary, in order to complete both sections B and C. There will be no substantial departure in any other respect from the prior authority gotten from this organization. As I have said, the only difference would be in asking authority to create a mortgage for a larger amount.

(“The question” was here called for.)

THE PRESIDENT.—Captain Meigs, is your resolution offered as an amendment to or a substitute for the resolutions reported by the Building Committee?

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—No, I offer it to be voted upon by itself.

THE PRESIDENT.—But Mr. Johnson’s motion on the Committee’s report is still pending. Does the gentleman move to

postpone consideration of that motion in order that his own resolution may be in order?

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—I offer this as a resolution to postpone action at this time in order that all the members of the League may have an opportunity to vote upon the question by ballot.

MR. JOHN B. LOBER.—Mr. President, I fully concur with General Wagner in his statement that this meeting is competent to pass upon this question to-night; but if the motion that Captain Meigs has presented, to postpone consideration of the subject until the annual election of officers, is to be put, I desire to offer certain resolutions as a substitute for that motion.

THE PRESIDENT.—The resolution offered by Mr. Lober as a substitute for Captain Meigs' resolution will be read for general information.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That consideration of and action upon the Report of the Building Committee in reference to improving sections B and C, and the Report of the Board of Directors in reference to improving section D (the Fifteenth Street property), be postponed until the Annual Election of The Union League on Monday, December 10, 1906, from 3 to 10 P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a ballot containing the resolutions submitted by the Building Committee and the Board of Directors, with such other device or devices as may be necessary to enable each member to vote for or against the proposed improvements.

Resolved, That the Secretary mail two of these ballots to each member of The Union League with the ballots for the election of officers and Directors; provided, however, that voting by proxy shall not be allowed and each member, in voting, shall give his name to the tellers and deposit in the box provided for that purpose his ballot for the improvements simultaneously with the ballot for officers and Directors.

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—Mr. President, I suggest a modification of part of one sentence in the second resolution read by the Secretary, viz., "to enable each member to vote for or against the proposed improvement." Could not that be changed so as to read, "to afford an opportunity to each member to vote."

THE PRESIDENT.—It would be substantially the same thing.

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—It would be substantially the same thing, but members cannot vote at home.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair asks will the gentleman accept these resolutions as a substitute for his own resolution.

CAPTAIN MEIGS.—I will.

THE PRESIDENT.—The gentleman's resolution is therefore modified accordingly, and the question now before the meeting is upon agreeing to that which has just been read.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Mr. President, I ask that the first resolution be again read.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Lober, postponing consideration of and action upon the reports until the Annual Election on December 10, from 3 to 10 P. M., was read by the Secretary.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Pardon me one moment, please—simply a suggestion. It is that this is susceptible to the same objection made to the original resolution. If those reports were to reach the Annual Meeting, that would be one thing; but I do raise that point, not for the President to decide but for the members to consider, whether the Annual Election is a meeting of The Union League.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is the Annual Meeting of the League.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Pardon me—the Annual Meeting of The Union League is held in the evening of the second Monday of December; the election is held during that day.

THE PRESIDENT.—While as a matter of convenience the polling of the votes begins some hours prior to the opening of the meeting, the election is regarded as a part of and identical with the Annual Meeting. Therefore, the members could vote upon the present question when they voted for officers.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Oh, they could. But, Mr. President, I simply press that upon the minds of the gentlemen assembled here this evening, that the time of voting is not the time of meeting of The Union League; that there is simply a gathering of the members at the ballot box, to vote for officers, and that is not "a meeting" of The Union League. A report of the election is made to the Annual Meeting, which is held at eight o'clock P. M., on the second Monday of December.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair asks whether, if the resolution is worded to that effect, the members can vote upon this question at the same time at which the election is going on.

GENERAL WAGNER.—I do not know that they can. If the Chair wishes to have my opinion, I will say that if this is postponed until the Annual Meeting, then the whole subject will be again considered, and the members present at the Annual Meeting will vote upon it.

MR. J. B. COLAHAN, JR.—Mr. President, it seems to me that this question is easily disposed of. The By-Laws provide for the consideration of the subject now. This meeting can provide for any method of taking the vote. The whole subject can be considered now, debated; the vote can be taken in any way, at any time, in any manner; and then we are strictly within the law.

MR. B. FRANK CLAPP.—In the matter of the petition to allow the use of playing cards in the League House, the question was discussed at one time and disposed of at another. Was not the vote on that occasion taken by ballot?

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair thinks that that was taken by postal card.

A MEMBER.—Oh, no; it was at a special meeting.

GENERAL WAGNER.—But, Mr. President, that vote taken by postal card was not a vote of the League to adopt a by-law. It was simply a request on the part of the Board of Directors, asking the members of the League how they felt on the subject.

A MEMBER.—No, it was on an amendment to the By-Laws.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Well, I would like to have the record if I am mistaken.

MR. CHAS. W. SPARHAWK.—Mr. President, I submit as a question of order that the resolutions offered as a substitute are not in order. The meeting cannot refer resolutions before it to an annual election. The meeting may vote to adopt the resolutions of the Building Committee, if it sees proper to do so, and refer them to the Annual Election for ratification; but this is a corporation meeting, which has full power to consider the subject and has no power to delegate to an annual election the decision of a question that is properly before a corporation meeting. I, therefore, raise the point that the resolutions offered as a substitute are out of order.

THE PRESIDENT.—The point of order is not well taken.

GENERAL WAGNER.—I move, as an amendment of the first resolution of the susbtitute, to strike out the word "election" and put in place thereof "meeting," so as to make it read, "postponed until the Annual Meeting."

MR. COLAHAN.—If you will strike out the word "consideration" in the clause for the postponement of the consideration of the subject until the Annual Meeting, and let the taking of the ballot be postponed until that time, you will keep yourselves entirely within the law, just as you would if you would nominate your officers at an annual meeting and elect them at a postponed meeting.

MR. CHAS. K. BARNS.—Mr. President, who is the architect of the new building?

THE PRESIDENT.—The architect of the new building, who was appointed last year, at the meeting of the Club, is Mr. Joseph M. Huston.

GENERAL WAGNER.—If that is the milk in the cocoanut let us discuss that feature of it, if the meeting desires to discuss it. This is only put in to make votes against the pending report.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair simply answered an inquiry.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Oh, that was entirely proper.

MR. COLAHAN.—(Referring to a change in the wording of the first resolution, in conformity with his own and General Wagner's suggestions, which had been made in conference with Mr. Lober and with the implied assent of the meeting.) Mr. President, the amendment changes the resolution very slightly.

THE PRESIDENT.—As its phraseology has been changed, the resolution as modified will be read for information.

MR. COLAHAN.—(Reading): "Resolved, That the vote upon the Report of the Building Committee in reference to the improvement of sections B and C and the Report of the Board of Directors in reference to the improvement of section D (Fifteenth Street property) be postponed," and so on. Now the "consideration" can be proceeded with at this meeting.

MR. WINTHROP SMITH.—Postponed until when and how?

MR. COLAHAN.—Just as it read before—until the Annual Meeting.

THE PRESIDENT.—Does the meeting understand the resolution? (Cries of "No!") The Secretary will read it at length.

THE SECRETARY.—(Reading):

Resolved, That the vote upon the Report of the Building Committee in reference to the improvement of sections B and C and the Report of the Board of Directors in reference to the improvement of section D (Fifteenth Street property) be postponed until the Annual Meeting of The Union League on Monday, December 10th, 1906.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a ballot containing the resolutions submitted by the Building Committee and the Report of the Board of Directors with such other device or devices as may be necessary to enable each member to vote for or against the proposed improvements.

Resolved, That the Secretary mail two of these ballots to each member of The Union League with the ballot for the election of officers and Directors; provided, however, that voting by proxy shall not be allowed, and each member, in voting, shall give his name to the tellers and deposit in the box provided for the purpose, his ballot for the improvement simultaneously with the ballots for officers and Directors.

MR. J. T. JACKSON.—Mr. President, is that an amendment to the original resolutions?

THE PRESIDENT.—It is offered as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the Building Committee.

MR. W. M. BALDWIN.—Mr. President, the word "simultaneously" must come out.

MR. COLAHAN.—I don't see that "simultaneously" has any relevancy in the connection in which it is used.

THE PRESIDENT.—What is the idea in taking it out?

MR. BALDWIN.—We cannot vote in the afternoon and vote at night simultaneously.

In accordance with Mr. Baldwin's suggestion, no objection being made, the words "simultaneously with the ballot for officers and Directors," at the end of the third resolution, were stricken out by the Secretary.

A MEMBER.—Mr. President, has the Report of the Board of Directors on section D been placed before the Meeting?

THE PRESIDENT.—Not yet.

There being no further discussion, the vote was called for.

THE PRESIDENT, after stating the question to be upon the substitute for the Report of the Building Committee, asked the vote upon it. The affirmative responses appeared to outnumber those in the negative, and the Chair announced, "The ayes appear to have it."

Several members called for a division, whereupon the President directed that a count be made and appointed as tellers Messrs. Thomas B. Harper and Winthrop Smith.

Under the direction of the President, the members voting in the affirmative formed in line and passed between the tellers and were counted. The negative vote was taken in the same way.

The tellers reported the result of their count to the Secretary. The Secretary announced the result of the vote as follows : For the resolutions, 233; against, 131.

THE PRESIDENT.—The resolutions offered by Mr. Lober, as amended, are adopted.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Mr. President, I move we have the resolutions read, so that we may know what they are before we go away.

The President instructed the Secretary to read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows :—

Resolved, That the vote upon the Report of the Building Committee in reference to the improvement of sections B and C and the Report of the Board of Directors in reference to the improvement of section D (Fifteenth Street property) be postponed until the Annual Meeting of the Union League on Monday, December 10th, 1906.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a ballot containing the resolutions submitted by the Building Committee and the Report of the Board of Directors with such other device or devices as may be necessary to enable each member to vote for or against the proposed improvements.

Resolved, That the Secretary mail two of these ballots to each member of The Union League with the ballot for the election of officers and Directors; provided, however, that voting by proxy shall not be allowed and each member, in voting, shall give his name to the tellers and deposit in the box provided for the purpose, his ballot for the improvement.

MR. C. M. GUDKNECHT.—Mr. President, I desire to offer the following resolution :—

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed, when preparing the ballot on the new building proposition to be voted for at the Annual Meeting in December next, to embody in the circular of particulars the statement that it is the sense of this special meeting that the construction of sections B and C, as per report of the Building Committee, should be recommended to the favorable consideration of the membership.

The resolution was not seconded.

MR. SAMUEL P. ROTAN.—Mr. President, there are practically two questions to be voted upon under the resolutions which have been adopted. One is as to the improvement of sections B and C, and the other as to the improvement of section D, or the erection of small buildings on that section. I move that those two matters be voted upon separately, so that we can pass upon the first resolution, whether B and C shall be improved and, on the second resolution, whether new buildings shall be erected on section D. My object is to have the questions determined separately, not jointly.

The Secretary read the motion offered by Mr. Rotan, as follows :—

Resolved, That the matter of the improvement of sections B and C shall be voted upon as a separate resolution, and the matter of the improvement of section D shall be voted upon as a separate resolution.

The vote being taken the resolution was adopted without opposition.

MR. JACKSON.—We don't know anything about section D; we have not seen any of the plans of it.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is described in the Report of the Board of Directors.

GENERAL WAGNER.—Mr. President, a suggestion has been made that the time for the voting will be from three to ten o'clock P. M. I would ask whether I am correct in my statement that it is to be at the Annual Meeting, in the evening, beginning at eight o'clock.

HON. DIMNER BEEBER.—The matter has been deferred until the next Annual Meeting, and we can vote upon it only at that Annual Meeting. Therefore the voting will be at eight o'clock and thereafter, instead of during the election in the afternoon.

MR. WINTHROP SMITH.—I would like to know how you are going to have it and at the same time transact the business of the meeting.

MR. BEEBER.—It may be done at the Annual Meeting by the appointment of two tellers, who will have a box prepared to receive the ballots. Each member offering to vote will pass between the tellers and deposit his ballot in that box; and the voting need not begin until eight o'clock in the evening. That will be at the Annual Meeting.

MR. SMITH.—How about those people who do not want to stay for the Annual Meeting?

MR. BEEBER.—They could come in, vote and go home.

MR. CHAS. W. SPARHAWK.—Mr. President, I move that the whole matter be referred back to the Board of Directors with instructions to re-frame a plan reducing the building to one of five stories, instead of seven.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair would remind the gentleman that the whole matter, as set forth in the resolutions, has been referred to a vote of the Annual Meeting.

MR. SPARHAWK.—I asked for recognition before that action was taken, but the Chair failed to recognize me. Am I out of order now?

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair did not see the gentleman, and is very sorry he did not. The Chair will hear any motion the gentleman desires to make.

MR. SPARHAWK.—I move that the matter be referred back to the Board of Directors with instructions to devise a plan reducing the height of the proposed building from seven to five stories.

MR. CHAS. H. WOODRUFF, JR., seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question.

MR. SPARHAWK.—Mr. Chairman, we have here a very elaborate and beautiful plan, one for which the architect and the Building Committee are deserving of the highest commendation; but it is a plan which will give an entirely unnecessary and lavish equipment of this building, and which will burden the League with a load of debt for thirty years to come. Let me call attention to a few of its features. It provides for two halls on the second floor, viz., an Assembly Hall, of 37 x 80 feet and a Banquet Hall of 80 x 93 feet; but it has not been demonstrated that there is any need of two halls. One hall which may be utilized for meetings and banquets will be ample for both purposes. We seldom use the Assembly Hall ten times during the year. Let it be enlarged, if you want to have it larger, but let us have only one hall.

On the third floor, according to the plan, a bowling alley is provided for. We all know that our experience with the bowling alley in the present building has not been a profitable one and that it has been a loss, instead of a gain in revenue. On the fourth floor we have a very elaborate ladies' equipment for which, I should judge from what I have heard, we may expect to pay about \$100,000. But the ladies pay no dues, and their husbands and fathers pay no dues for them. Why should we burden the League with a debt in order to make an excessive expenditure which will not establish any source of revenue, because the restaurant there will not be run except at cost, as is the one down stairs.

On the fourth floor we are to have five private dining rooms. These are uncalled for. There is no need for more than two or three private dining rooms; and there is no demand for seventy-eight sleeping rooms on the fifth and sixth floors except for the benefit of members who want to live here by the year.

Now, gentlemen, I am in favor of improving this building and improving it well, but I am not in favor of turning it into a hotel. That is substantially what we are asked to do tonight. I repeat that there is no need of burdening ourselves with a debt which will increase the dues and burden us with heavy fixed charges for years to come.

We want young men to come into this Club as we, the older members, are going out; but if you attempt to place a burden upon them that will be too heavy to carry, those young men will not come in. I know of my own knowledge of some of them, who would have been a strong support to the League, financially and otherwise, who were elected but who were deterred from qualifying for membership on account of the present dues; and if you raise the rate to seventy dollars next year and to seventy-five dollars in the year after, you will inflict a great hardship upon that class who are men of moderate means, who desire to become members herein but who cannot afford it. This Club was not formed as an association of wealthy men for their own enjoyment but as a Club of men who support the Government and advance the interests of the Republican party. The young men of Pennsylvania whom we need cannot afford to pay large fees and heavy dues for that purpose.

There being no further remarks, the President stated the question upon Mr. Sparhawk's motion and took the vote upon it, when it was lost.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

MINUTES
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Monday, December 10, 1906.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday, December 10, 1906, at 8 P. M.

Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, President, presided, and Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—The hour for the meeting has arrived and I will request the Secretary to read the call.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

December 3, 1906.

The annual meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, December 10, 1906, at eight o'clock.

The polls for the election of officers will be opened at 3 P. M., and remain open until 10 P. M., when they will be closed.

In accordance with the action of the special meeting of The Union League, held Monday, November 12, 1906, the vote upon the report of the Building Committee in reference to the improvement of sections B and C, and the report of the Board of Directors in reference to the improvement of section D (Fifteenth Street property) will be taken by ballot at the annual meeting, beginning at eight o'clock.

The members are advised that the special meeting of The Union League, held Monday, September 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., to hear the appeal of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers and of Mr. John B. Myers, from the sentence of suspension respectively imposed upon each by the Board of Directors at its stated meeting held July 10, 1906, in accordance with Sections 55 and 57 of the By-Laws, adjourned to the annual meeting to be held on the date and at the hour mentioned above.

THE PRESIDENT.—This is the annual meeting of the corporation. According to the By-Laws, the first business is the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, and special meetings held September 10, 1906, and November 12, 1906.

MR. ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT.—Mr. President, as the minutes will be printed and distributed to the members, I move they be approved and that the reading be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was adopted without objection.

THE PRESIDENT.—The report of the Board of Directors is now in order.

MR. ERNEST L. TUSTIN.—Mr. President, inasmuch as the report of the Board of Directors has been printed and distributed to all the members, I move that it be adopted and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and that the reading be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was adopted without objection.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next business is the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

MR. WM. M. SCOTT.—Mr. President, as the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors has been printed and distributed to the members, I move that the same be adopted and printed as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and the reading thereof be dispensed with.

The motion, being seconded, was adopted without objection.

THE PRESIDENT.—New business is now in order. The first is the hearing of the appeals of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers and Mr. John B. Myers from the sentence of suspension respectively imposed upon each by the Board of Directors. The case of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers will now be considered. The Secretary will read the statement of facts upon which the sentence of the Board of Directors was founded.

THE SECRETARY.—The case of Mr. E. B. S. Myers was considered at the special meeting of The Union League held on September 10, 1906, but the point being raised that a quorum did not vote, it was ordered that the matter be postponed until the date of the annual meeting.

I will now read a statement of facts, from the Board of Directors, regarding the suspension:—

August 31, 1906.

To the Members.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 57, Article 15, of the By-Laws, your Board of Directors submits the following statement:

On July 10, 1906, the Board of Directors, having received the report of the Committee which met to hear the case of Mr. E. B. Showell Myers, who had been reported for non-payment of his annual tax and house and restaurant account, entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension from membership, and posted his name on the Bulletin Board as required by the By-Laws.

With regard to his annual tax (\$60), due November 1, 1905, at each meeting of the Board of Directors subsequent to January 1, 1906, at which time, as to this, he became delinquent, Mr. Myers' case was considered and a further extension was granted, of which he was from time to time duly notified.

With regard to his house and restaurant account, incurred during the months of November and December, 1905, and January, February and April, 1906, aggregating \$123.85, Mr. Myers was duly notified on the 1st and 20th of each month subsequent to December 1, 1905 (excepting the months of February and March, 1906), that the amount stated in the communication was due and payable, and payment was requested.

On June 12, 1906, Mr. Myers having failed to discharge his indebtedness, he was notified that he was liable to suspension from membership under Sections 55 and 57 of the By-Laws, but before such sentence would be passed, he was entitled to a hearing before the Board of Directors or before a Committee thereof, as he would elect, to give reasons, if any he had, why he should not be sentenced to suspension from membership.

On June 25, 1906, Mr. Myers appeared before a Committee appointed at his request by the President, at which time he asked for an extension to September 1, 1906. The Committee urged upon Mr. Myers the importance of discharging his indebtedness prior to the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors on July 10, 1906. Mr. Myers failed to make any payment before the time specified, and, at the stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held on July 10,

1906, the Committee submitted its report, and, after due consideration, the Board entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension, and Mr. Myers was notified accordingly

On August 8 Mr. Myers tendered the amount of his indebtedness and asked the Board of Directors to reconsider its action of July 10 and reinstate him to membership, but under Section 57 of the By-Laws the matter had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors, and it was therefore unable to comply with this request.

On the following day (August 9), Mr. Myers addressed a letter to the Secretary of The Union League, appealing from the action of the Board of Directors in passing sentence suspending his membership, which was submitted to the Board of Directors at the stated meeting held August 14, and thereupon, the Board, in conformity with the By-Laws, directed that a call be issued for a special meeting to be held on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., and Mr. Myers was so advised by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—The reply of Mr. Myers to the statement of facts will now be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

2029 Locust Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1906.

To the Members of The Union League Club.

GENTLEMEN:—After a membership in your Club for the past nine years, I find myself confronted with the question, which you are to decide, as to whether my membership should terminate. I have been furnished by your Secretary with a copy of the statement of facts upon which the sentence of suspension by the Board of Directors was founded. This will be read to you, and I freely admit the truth of the facts as therein stated.

At the time of my suspension I was indebted to the Club in the sum of \$183.25. This amount I have sent to the office of the Club, and the same, I understand, is now awaiting acceptance.

In explanation and in extenuation of my default in the prompt discharge of my indebtedness, I beg leave to state for your consideration the following facts: In the month of November last I became ill in health.

This illness resulted in an attack of typhoid fever, which confined me to my apartments during January, February and a portion of the month of March, 1906. The consequence of this misfortune was the total deprivation of my income.

I am fully aware that any indebtedness incurred in the Club should be promptly discharged. Had it not been for my illness my indebtedness would have been promptly paid. I have done all that it is possible for me to do to discharge my obligations to your organization.

As the case stands it is for you to determine whether or not I shall cease to be a member of your Club. In passing upon this question I ask you to consider this: The only offence being one of indebtedness, which indebtedness is now secured, the Club can suffer no loss. Upon the other hand, should my suspension be determined by you to be an expulsion, my loss is one which cannot be repaired. It seems to me that it is only fair that, having done all that I can in settlement of my indebtedness, that my membership should not cease.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest that the punishment of an expulsion from membership for, at most, a venial offence, is totally disproportionate. I cannot think that you will so decide. Many of you I have regarded as my friends, and all of you with whom I have any acquaintance, I believe I have treated with consideration and courtesy.

My case is in your hands, gentlemen.

Very respectfully yours,

E. B. SHOWELL MYERS.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair recognizes Mr. George V. Massey, representing the Board of Directors, to make reply to the defence of Mr. Myers.

MR. GEORGE V. MASSEY, on behalf of the Board of Directors, responded.—Mr. President, in discharge of the duty devolved upon me by the Board of Directors, I have to say that, inasmuch as the membership of the Club here assembled are already advised by the written report and the defence of the gentleman, whose case is now being considered, that the facts, circumstances and conditions upon which the Board found itself constrained, under the By-Laws, to pass sentence in this case are

conceded and admitted, it would be a work of supererogation and wholly indequate on the part of the Board to supplement its statement with any remarks. The matter is before the Club. The question for the members, I submit, is this: If they are satisfied that the facts, circumstances and conditions were such as justified and warranted the sentence which the Board regretfully imposed, then they will determine whether that action, taken, as the Board felt, because it could not escape it, should be sustained and affirmed or rejected.

THE PRESIDENT.—Is there any member present who desires to reply on behalf of Mr. Myers? If so, he will now be heard.

MR. LOUIS A. FLANAGAN.—Mr. President, I had the pleasure on the night of the special meeting, to make a few remarks on behalf of Mr. E. B. S. Myers. I fully acknowledge and appreciate everything that Mr. Massey has said, and I would like the members at this meeting to give due weight to that gentleman's statement that the Board acted as it did because the By-Laws said that they must do it. The action was not taken by the Board because they wanted the appellant, for whom I speak, expelled.

I had no idea of addressing this meeting to-night, and inasmuch as this case has been brought up, I have only to repeat that we acknowledge everything. I admit that he was in arrears. He was possibly a little derelict in paying his dues and meeting his obligations, as some of us have been in days gone by, and the only thing I can do or say in behalf of Mr. E. B. S. Myers is to appeal to this Club for mercy. I think he has been punished enough. That is my thought. I do trust that this meeting to-night will agree with me, inasmuch as there is no special animus in what Mr. Massey has said—I think I don't misconstrue his attitude—but that this action has been taken simply as a matter of fact to conform with the By-Laws. I only ask and plead for mercy. That is all I want to say, gentlemen.

MR. WM. M. SCOTT.—Mr. President, I move that the report of the Board of Directors be accepted.

THE PRESIDENT.—The motion is unnecessary because the By-Laws prescribe the method of procedure and specify the language in which the question shall be stated. In accordance

therewith, the Chair submits the question, "Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?"

(After taking the vote, in which the affirmative responses far exceeded those in the negative, the Chair added): The ayes appear to have it.

MR. H. W. GRAY.—Why not call the yeas and nays? (Cries of "No, no.")

THE PRESIDENT.—The yeas and nays may be taken by a division and a count by tellers. Is the call for the yeas and nays insisted upon? (No response.) The ayes have it, the question is determined in the affirmative and the sentence of the Board of Directors in the case of Mr. E. B. S. Myers is affirmed.

The case of Mr. John B. Myers will now be considered. A statement of facts from the Board of Directors on which its sentence of suspension was founded will be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

August 31, 1906.

To the Members.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 57, Article 15 of the By-Laws, your Board of Directors submits the following statement:

On July 10, 1906, the Board of Directors, having received the report of the Committee which met to hear the case of Mr. John B. Myers, who had been reported for non-payment of his house and restaurant accounts, entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension from membership, and posted his name on the Bulletin Board as required by the By-Laws.

These house and restaurant accounts were incurred during the months of January, February and March, 1906, and aggregate \$97.50. Mr. Myers was duly notified on the 1st and 20th of each month subsequent to February 1, 1906, that the amount stated in the communication was due and payable, and payment was requested. On May 8, 1906, in response to a letter from the House Committee, Mr. Myers paid \$20 on account, reducing his indebtedness to \$77.50. The matter was reported to the Board of Directors on June 12, and Mr. Myers, having failed to discharge his indebtedness, he was notified that he was liable to suspension from membership under Sections 55 and 57 of the By-Laws, but before such sentence would be passed

he was entitled to a hearing before the Board of Directors or before a Committee thereof, as he would elect, to give reasons, if any he had, why he should not be sentenced to suspension from membership.

On June 25, 1906, Mr. Myers appeared before a Committee appointed at his request by the President, at which time he asked for an extension to July 12, 1906. The Committee urged upon Mr. Myers the importance of discharging his indebtedness prior to the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors on July 10, 1906. Mr. Myers failed to make any payment before the time specified, and, at the stated meeting of the Board of Directors held on July 10, 1906, the Committee submitted its report, and, after due consideration, the Board entered a judgment of conviction with sentence of suspension, and Mr. Myers was notified accordingly.

On August 9 Mr. Myers tendered the amount of his indebtedness and asked the Board of Directors to reconsider its action of July 10, and reinstate him to membership, but under Section 57 of the By-Laws the matter had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors, and it was therefore unable to comply with this request.

On the same date (August 9) Mr. Myers addressed a letter to the Secretary of The Union League, appealing from the action of the Board of Directors in passing sentence suspending his membership, which was submitted to the Board of Directors at the stated meeting held August 14, and thereupon, the Board, in conformity with the By-Laws, directed that a call be issued for a special meeting to be held on Monday, September 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., and Mr. Myers was so advised by the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT.—The reply of the appellant to the statement of facts will be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1906.

To the Members of The Union League.

GENTLEMEN:—It is provided by Section 57 of the By-Laws of the Club that upon the suspension of a member, he may submit in writing his defence, which I do. I admit the truth of the facts as set out in the statement of the Board of Directors of August 21, 1906, which will be read to you.

Upon April 1, 1906, I was indebted to the Club in the sum of \$97.50. Upon May 8, 1906, I paid upon this account the sum of \$20. Upon the 9th day of August, within thirty days from the date of my suspension, I paid into the office of the Club the balance due of \$77.50, which amount, as I am informed by the Secretary, awaits acceptance.

I appreciate the fact that the rules of the Club should be respected and enforced.

I beg, however, to assure you that I have never incurred an indebtedness which I had not the confident expectation of my ability to discharge. A series of unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances prevented the prompt payment of my liabilities.

At the time the indebtedness was contracted I resided in apartments with my brother, E. B. Showell Myers, at No. 200 S. 12th Street. In the latter part of last year he became ill, and during the months of January, February and a part of the month of March, 1906, he was confined to his room with a sickness so serious that his recovery was doubtful. Deprived of his income, my duty to assist him exhausted my own financial resources.

In March of this year I sustained misfortune by the termination of a remunerative position which I had held.

I submit myself to the judgment of the members of the Club in the confidence that you will decide the question at issue with a due consideration of the circumstances which I have stated.

I ask you to consider the consequences to me should my expulsion from the Organization be the result of your determination.

The Union League has sustained and can sustain no loss. The loss to me of my membership would be irreparable. Upon a serious consideration and comparison of the nature of the offence with the punishment the members may inflict, I feel sure that your decision will be that an offence of this character should not deprive me of my privileges and property rights appertaining to a membership in The Union League Club.

I am,
Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. MYERS.

MR. GEORGE V. MASSEY, on behalf of the Board of Directors, said: Mr. President, inasmuch as the conditions in this case are substantially identical with those of the case which preceded it, which has been passed upon, and as the few remarks I made in respect to that case are equally applicable to this one, it would be improper for me to occupy the time of this meeting in reiterating my statement. The case is submitted to the Club.

THE PRESIDENT.—Does any member desire to speak on behalf of Mr. John B. Myers? (No response.) If not, then under Section 57 of the By-Laws it becomes the duty of the Chair to put the question, "Shall the sentence of the Board of Directors in this case be affirmed?" The Chair will now take the sense of the meeting on the question.

(The vote being taken, the votes in the affirmative decidedly exceeded those in the negative.)

THE PRESIDENT.—The ayes have it; the question is determined in the affirmative, and the sentence of the Board in the case of Mr. John B. Myers is affirmed.

THE PRESIDENT.—The next business is the matter of the proposed building for The Union League. The resolutions adopted by the special meeting on this subject were amended, re-amended and so changed that a misapprehension arose on the part of many members as to the time at which the vote on the question would be taken, their supposition being that the balloting would be between the hours of 3 and 10 P. M. to-day, and therefore the Chair asks the Secretary to read the resolutions at this time for general information.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

RESOLVED, That the vote upon the report of the Building Committee in reference to improving sections B and C, and the report of the Board of Directors in reference to improving section D (Fifteenth Street properties), be postponed until the annual meeting of The Union League, on Monday, December 10, 1906.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare a ballot containing the resolutions submitted by the Building Committee and the Board of Direc-

tors, with such other device or devices as may be necessary to enable each member to vote for or against the proposed improvements.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary mail two of these ballots to each member of The Union League, with the ballots for the election of Officers and Directors, provided, however, that voting by proxy shall not be allowed, and each member in voting shall give his name to the Tellers, and deposit in the box provided for that purpose his ballot for the improvements.

THE PRESIDENT.—With the permission of the meeting, the Chair will call upon Mr. Alba B. Johnson, Chairman of the Building Committee, for any proposition he may desire to present.

MR. ALBA B. JOHNSON responded: Mr. President, I propose the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the report and recommendation of the Building Committee for the improvement of the League Building, and also the report of the Board of Directors, recommending the erection of six modern two-story buildings on Fifteenth Street, shall be fully discussed at this meeting; and

WHEREAS, It is eminently proper that the membership of The Union League shall be afforded adequate opportunity for considering the same, and giving expression of their opinion; therefore,

RESOLVED, That no vote be taken on either of said propositions at this meeting, but that when this meeting adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That on Wednesday, the 19th instant, between the hours of 11.30 o'clock A. M. and 8.30 o'clock P. M., and continuing on the 20th instant, between the hours of 11.30 o'clock A. M. and 6.30 o'clock P. M., a vote by ballot on each of said propositions shall be taken by six tellers to be appointed by the President, and the result thereof be reported to the adjourned annual meeting on the 20th instant at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Secretary is hereby directed to prepare a proper form of ballot accordingly, and to mail two copies thereof to each member of The Union League.

Mr. President, in explanation of these resolutions, I desire to refer to the action taken on this subject at the special meeting on November 12. A resolution was then introduced by Capt. S. Emlen Meigs, proposing that every member of The Union League—not alone those who could crowd into this comparatively small Assembly Room, but every member of the League who desired to cast a ballot—should be given an opportunity to vote upon this important proposition, and in my judgment that resolution was an eminently proper one. The point then made by General Wagner that it would be improper for the League to pass upon so important a question without a full and adequate discussion of it was of equal force and value, and therefore, upon General Wagner's motion, further discussion was postponed until this evening. I hope that the members here assembled will give the matter that full discussion and mature consideration which its importance demands.

The question is one which must be decided by the membership of The Union League, and as Chairman of the Building Committee, I have no desire to urge any special decision. The members of the Committee foresee that, if the question is determined in the affirmative, an important and laborious work will be entrusted to them, and I will say on their behalf that they do not seek that labor; the members of the Committee, I am sure, having enough to do in their avocations, would be quite willing to be relieved of the responsibility of undertaking this work; but, as a member of The Union League, I may be pardoned for expressing my personal opinion. I recognize that the question of enlarging The Union League building at this time marks a crisis in the history of the organization. The conditions which confront us at this moment, in this crowded hall, where there is not sufficient space to accommodate all the members who have gathered here to discuss a question pertinent to their welfare, indicates abundantly the necessity for a larger building or one having a room of sufficient capacity to enable all members desiring to participate in or to record their votes at a meeting, to do so without inconvenience.

There have been other occasions when the inadequacy of our present facilities was painfully apparent. I am informed that

on the 1st of December, the day on which the Army and Navy foot-ball game was held, the restaurant facilities were absolutely inadequate to give the service which the members of The Union League could reasonably expect to obtain in their club house. That inadequacy must become increasingly manifest in the near future. The members of The Union League have a right to expect that sufficient accommodations shall be furnished them. In my estimation the time has come when this important question should be determined in the affirmative. It is unnecessary for me to dwell further upon this aspect of it. The conclusions of the various members are reached through different paths, a variety of considerations combine to influence the judgments of individual members, and in order to promote a full and free discussion of the subject to-night I am prepared to answer any questions upon which, as Chairman of the Building Committee, it may be possible for me to give information. Therefore, I desire that the members shall interrogate me so that they may be better informed upon the merits of this important proposition.

THE PRESIDENT invited further discussion.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS.—Mr. President, concerning the proposed improvements of the League property, I must say that I am opposed to them. I think that, in the first place, the kind of building that is proposed is too extensive and elaborate, and that its maintenance will increase the expenses of this Club most unreasonably. Some of the features of the new building seem to me to be unnecessary. Provision is made for the baths, but it is a question whether these ought to be provided. We have had an experience with the baths heretofore, and it was not a satisfactory one, as the income from that source did not amount to fifty dollars per year. Now you are asked to establish a system of Turkish baths, and the probability is that before you get through with it you will have, instead of a return of even fifty dollars a year, an expenditure of many thousands with no immediate revenue from it. The question is whether The Union League wants to go into that kind of business. I think not. I am opposed to it.

MR. CHAS. W. SPARHAWK.—Mr. President and gentlemen of the League, I must apologize for trespassing upon your time

to-night, but there are more members here than were present at the special meeting, and therefore I want to reiterate my opposition to what is now proposed. I am heartily in favor of a large improvement of the League building, but I am not in favor of burdening the League with a debt which not only will take fifty years to clear off, but which will bar all future improvements. I am not in favor of a scheme which will increase the membership dues, and I have been repeatedly told in the last two weeks that it will lead to an increase to one hundred dollars per year. Indeed the statement has been quite frequently made in my hearing, since the recent special meeting, that it is a shame The Union League should have its dues at only sixty dollars per year, and that they ought to be one hundred dollars, because in New York the rate paid is one hundred and twenty-five dollars and upwards.

Now, in the first place, I am in favor of enlarging the facilities of the building for a club-house for men; I am not in favor of increasing its capacity for the purpose of turning it into a hotel. We do not need seventy-eight sleeping rooms, and we can never run seventy-eight sleeping rooms with the present membership of the League. This will simply mean that, for the purpose of deriving an income from that source, certain of the rooms will have to be rented by the year, and members of the League who want the temporary accommodation, which some of us need from time to time, in the summer and at other times, will be barred from those apartments. Fifty sleeping rooms will be ample; in fact they will be too many.

We do not need any such elaborate improvements as are indicated by the plans. We do not want two Assembly Halls. According to the plan of the architect, we are to have one Assembly Hall seating six hundred and sixty, and another Assembly Hall seating one-half that number. Now, what is the need of incurring that enormous expense for two such rooms? Why not have one? If we have a meeting room that holds six hundred and sixty, it will certainly hold three hundred and thirty; the greater certainly contains the less, and we will avoid that waste space and the enormous expense of providing it. We do not need the upper stories on the architect's plan; we can dispense with those; we can safely

reduce the capacity of the building to that extent and still have all the room we want.

There is another feature that I think we do not need. I am in favor of having a place here for ladies exclusively, but I do not believe in turning the whole floor of one section into a ladies' tea room, at an estimated expense of not less than \$100,000. The ladies pay no dues, and their husbands and fathers pay no dues for them. The restaurant department is run at cost. Why should the League burden itself with the heavy load of an interest debt and the expenses of that equipment without receiving any adequate return? We can cut that elaborate establishment right in half, give the ladies all the accommodation they will need, and use the other half of that section for some other improvement.

I believe that if we take these plans, revise them, cut off the two top stories, making a five-story instead of a seven-story structure, we will save at least half a million dollars on the cost of the building. We can then make our improvements on an outlay of \$750,000 instead of \$1,250,000. That is a matter for the League to well consider, because the time will come when you will have to extend to Fifteenth Street and to run your building out at the same height, and if we have to carry a mortgage of \$1,250,000 we will not be able to do it.

I believe that the facilities of the League House should increase as the membership increases, that it should have every accommodation for business men and others who come here, but I do not believe in turning it into an elaborate hotel to come into competition with the hotels on Broad Street. If a man wants hotel accommodations, let him go to those hotels. It is not desirable to say, as was said by Mr. Johnson the other night, "we will give you, in the League house, rooms at \$2.00 for which you would pay \$3.50 at a hotel." I say that if a man wants hotel accommodations, let him pay the extra dollar and a half and go where he can get them, but let this be a members' club, a place where a member can go and get all the accommodations he desires, where he may go at night when unable to get to his home because of the weather, or unwilling to go there because his family is away; where he may come and be provided for at a reasonable price based upon the fact

that he pays his dues and contributes to the support of the League. Let us run the accommodations on the same plan that we run the restaurant, for the benefit of the members and not to put a penalty upon them.

MR. JAMES M. DODGE.—What is the pending question?

THE PRESIDENT.—The question is the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson.

MR. WM. K. RAMBORGER.—I understand that the plans as originally drawn were not carried out, because the bid was some \$180,000 in excess of the estimated cost, and I would favor a motion to re-affirm those plans and appropriate the additional money required if the pending proposition should be voted down. I ask what would be the situation if the present proposition should be defeated?

THE PRESIDENT.—The resolutions now presented by Mr. Johnson propose to give every member of the League an opportunity to vote upon the report of the Building Committee and the report of the Board of Directors. At the recent special meeting the idea was to have the balloting on this date, during the annual election, but the resolution to that effect was amended so as to refer the whole matter to the annual meeting at eight o'clock. Mr. Johnson's resolution provides that the balloting shall take place upon two days (the 19th and 20th instant), between certain hours, so that every member may have full opportunity to cast his ballot for or against the proposition.

MR. EDWIN R. KELLER.—Mr. President, I understand that the voting will be upon the plans that have been submitted by the Building Committee.

THE PRESIDENT.—Yes.

MR. KELLER.—If it is decided that they are not the plans the League wants, then we will have nothing at all in the way of plans.

THE PRESIDENT.—Then the League may take whatever action it sees fit.

MR. KELLER.—Then after that the matter may be taken up in any new form that may be proposed by a member, by motion or resolution?

THE PRESIDENT.—Undoubtedly.

MR. KELLER.—If this resolution prevails, then we vote upon the plans at the time stated?

THE PRESIDENT.—That is correct.

MR. ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT.—Mr. Chairman, it seems that, notwithstanding all the time that has been occupied in considering some improvements of The Union League property, we have not progressed beyond the present condition of affairs. While I was a member of the Board, for several years prior to the last two years, the matter was discussed and plans of different kinds were submitted, many of which were such that they could not be adopted because we had not then acquired the ground that has since been leased. Our ownership at present extends through to Fifteenth Street, and we can do as we please with the entire space between Broad and Fifteenth Streets. In my judgment, it is necessary that we should do something with the improvements to the Fifteenth Street front. I have been asked repeatedly whether that is a part of or included in the general improvement of the main League building, and my understanding is that it is not, but that it is a distinct and separate matter. It does not come from the Committee in charge of these general plans, but is a matter that was decided upon and approved by the Board of Directors and the Advisory Real Estate Board, who recognized that some improvement was necessary to take the place of the houses now on Fifteenth Street. The question as to the Club deriving a revenue from the rentals of those houses under its charter is not one for the consideration of this meeting, as the Board of Directors have decided that question affirmatively. It is for this reason that the vote should be taken separately upon these two propositions. Now, I ask that the matter of the Fifteenth Street properties be eliminated entirely from the action to be taken here to-night.

THE PRESIDENT.—That will be the subject of a separate vote. If the gentleman desires, the Chair, will endeavor to explain further.

MR. LIPPINCOTT.—I have thought it necessary that there should be a full explanation upon that point, so that the members may understand that the improvement of the Fifteenth Street properties is not included in the general scheme of the

new building, because many gentlemen who have interrogated me about it supposed that the two matters were consolidated.

I think we ought to have a full discussion of the subject tonight and that a vote should be reached on the resolutions presented by Mr. Johnson, so that something may be done toward giving this Club what it wants. I agree with Mr. Sparhawk in much that he has said as to the proportions of the new building, but I would come down one story lower than he proposes. I do not quite agree with him that two Assembly Rooms are not wanted, because there are purposes for which an Assembly Room is intended other than merely as a banquet room. We all know that the people who frequent the Library, Card and Chess rooms are incommoded by the present arrangement whenever there is a reception or banquet in this room, because the whole floor to the Broad Street front has to be used as an assembling room before entering the Assembly Room. Those things have been considered in the plans under consideration, and if the Club wants to provide all that these plans include, I think, from the examination I have made and from conferences I have had with the members of the Advisory Real Estate Board, the plans which have been prepared are as good as any that could be presented. But I do not agree with the Building Committee that we want such an extensive club house as they would provide for on the portion of ground they would cover, nor that we should at this time expend so much money.

Mr. Sparhawk has suggested that possibly we may want to run the main building out to Fifteenth Street at a uniform height. I think that that need not be considered until we want to build it that far in that direction, and I would leave that out of our consideration at present. When the time comes that we are ready to extend the main building as suggested, we may have received by that time sufficient revenue to defray the expense of the work now asked for in improvements for Fifteenth Street. The House Committee has been considering the question whether the present buildings on Fifteenth Street should remain or should be torn down and replaced with more modern structures, and thus a better class of tenants secured than there are now in a part of them.

Now, gentlemen, I suggest that if a four-story building is constructed on sections B and C and arranged with a less number of rooms, the work may be done with a much less expenditure, and satisfy our wants for a considerable length of time, and, if necessary, at the proper time we may continue the same height of structure through to Broad Street, which would give us additional room and provide sufficient space for any additional sleeping rooms or new features that the conditions at that time might demand.

The Union League is not an athletic club. It is not necessary that the nature of the Club should be changed, nor is it proper to introduce here features that properly belong only to an athletic club, such as the New York Athletic Club. I do not think that the majority of this organization want that kind of a club house. We are proud to belong to The Union League, because of its history and because of what it has accomplished, and most of us are not willing to give up these associations and memories, and have put upon us a new club, a new organization. In many respects we are distinctly different from other clubs, and we wish to preserve those distinctions, and at the same time take care of the comfort of our members.

(Upon the suggestion of Mr. J. B. Colahan, Jr., the pending resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson were again read by the Secretary for general information.)

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. Johnson, may desire to close the discussion by replying to some remarks that have been made, and if that is his desire the Chair will, if there is no objection, ask that he be accorded the privilege of doing so.

MR. JOHNSON.—Mr. President, it is the intention of the resolution referred to that this subject should have the fullest consideration to-night, and I am glad that the gentlemen have criticized the plans, as they have brought out certain points upon which it is desirable that the members should have a clear understanding.

First of all, in regard to the plans themselves: Their preparation is attributed to the Building Committee, but such an assumption is erroneous. Those plans were adopted in accordance with a "program of instructions and regulations of a com-

petition," prepared in 1905 by Prof. Warren P. Laird, Professor of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, whose employment was authorized by the Board of Directors and confirmed by the Advisory Real Estate Board, setting forth fully the needs of The Union League. The Building Committee had nothing to do with prescribing what they should include or what they should exclude. Furthermore, the plans were adopted at a special meeting of The Union League, which was held to consider them, on the 13th of November, 1905. Therefore, when this Committee came to take up the matter, they found that their work had been laid out for them definitely and precisely. They had no alternative but to take up the plans as they had been adopted by The Union League after a competition by fifteen eminent architects, one of whom had been chosen by the Board of Directors and Advisory Real Estate Board over a year ago, and approved by The Union League itself, to carry out the task prescribed. Consequently any criticism of those plans is a criticism, first of all, of the requirements of The Union League as prescribed by its architectural adviser; and, so far as the criticism is adverse, it suggests a reversal of the action of The Union League, at the special meeting to which I have referred, in adopting the plans.

In respect to an increase of dues: The financial plan to which allusion was made in the report of the Building Committee, and that plan was alluded to not because it came within the province of the Committee, but because it was deemed necessary to refer to it, contemplated an increase of ten dollars per member. Since the last meeting of The Union League that question has again been gone over most carefully in order that, when the subject came to be considered to-night, information upon it could be given without any uncertainty. I have been again assured that the provision which was suggested to meet the cost of operating the new building is ample, and that if the proposed plans are carried out there will be no need of an increase of dues beyond ten dollars per year per member. Now, I think, that if I were to ask the members of the League who are here to decide whether, if this magnificent building (sections B and C), making such provision for the growth of The Union League and the comfort of its members, as will be ample for

many years to come, were erected, they would be willing to spend ten dollars more each per annum, or whether they would prefer to forego its comforts and conveniences, I would have a unanimous vote in favor of spending the ten dollars a year more.

Mr. Lippincott has referred to the feature of the two Banquet Halls, and his explanation was complete and adequate. It is impossible to assemble a thousand members to attend a meeting in a room, or six hundred and sixty members to participate in a banquet in that room, without some place in which that number of persons can be collected before entering the room. Mr. Sparhawk has not explained as to where he proposes that that large number shall assemble and be furnished with coat and toilet room facilities while waiting to enter the meeting or banquet hall. These two halls are intended for entirely distinct and separate purposes, and both would be found to be equally necessary, and no doubt many members recall the keen disappointment that has been experienced whenever the President of the United States has been our guest at the Founders' Day banquet, when it was necessary for the Board of Directors to limit the number of subscribers to the first 250 to be received, and all others denied admission.

In respect to the Turkish Baths, it was simply suggested that a Turkish bath should occupy the mezzanine floor of the sub-basement, and the idea of the Building Committee was that it should be operated in connection with the Barber Shop. In view of the full consideration given to it by the architectural adviser and the House Committee of The Union League, there is no question but that there are certain elements in the League which regard that feature as a most desirable one. It would also provide the members with 150 lockers for dress suits and dressing-room facilities, of which they are now deprived. At the present time, if a member desires to put on a dress suit, generally he cannot be accommodated, as the twelve sleeping rooms on the third floor are nearly always occupied, and it then becomes necessary for the member to be shown to a bath-room, and if the bath-room is occupied, he is compelled to dress and undress in the toilet room.

There also has been some objection made to the number of sleeping rooms. Our records show that on an average from

three to five members are refused rooms each day in the year, in addition to which our present rooms have no baths attached and are assigned to members under what is known as a three-day rule, which prevents the office from guaranteeing a room in advance. Notwithstanding these handicaps, I believe that we could use at least six times the number of rooms we have at present, and I submit to you that the seventy-eight proposed rooms in the new building are not disproportionate to the present membership of 2375, in addition to the fourteen-day card guests, who frequently occupy sleeping rooms. Whenever the Board of Directors extend invitations to distinguished gentlemen to be the guests of The Union League, they are compelled to engage rooms at a hotel instead of entertaining them in their own Club House, as other clubs are able to do. I am glad to know, however, that Mr. Sparhawk proposes, by taking off the two sleeping room floors, which are the cheapest to construct, and the most profitable from a point of revenue, to save \$500,000, or two-fifths of the cost of the whole improvement. Perhaps that gentleman, later on, will indicate to the Building Committee how such an astonishing result can be obtained.

Now, some objection has been made to the athletic facilities provided. An examination of the plans will reveal the fact that this feature occupies a mezzanine floor over the banquet kitchen and does not occupy any main floor space. It is not intended to install a gymnasium, as commonly understood in the public mind, which provides facilities for hazardous feats and the training for athletic contests, but rather a place where business men, after business hours, may, under the direction of a medical instructor, enjoy such body-building exercises as will improve the general physical condition.

The statement has been made that "a whole floor of one section has been turned into a ladies' tea room at an expense of not less than \$100,000." A careful inquiry, however, based on the *pro rata* cost per cubic foot for the space assigned to the ladies' accommodations, in comparison with the entire outlay on the building, shows that the cost of this feature would not exceed \$29,516.66, and in this connection I desire to say that the ladies' apartments occupy only a

quarter section at the eastern end of the fourth floor, while the members' private dining-rooms are located in the western end of the same floor, with the kitchen and service pantry between, enabling the management to afford efficient and economical service for both departments.

At the present time, many of our members reside in the suburbs of the city, and it would be a great accommodation if they were able to have their wives meet them at the League and take dinner before an evening engagement, and after the theatre or other social function, to have a supper at the Club before returning to their homes in the country.

There being no further discussion, the question was called for and the vote taken, whereupon the resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson were adopted unanimously.

MR. J. B. COLAHAN, JR.—Mr. President, I would like to ask the Building Committee whether they have considered the legal question as to the right of the Club, under its charter, to go into a building operation, viz., to tear down the present building on Fifteenth Street and erect new buildings there for purposes of revenue.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair begs to explain that the Fifteenth Street improvement did not come within the province of the Building Committee, but was taken up by the Board of Directors, who took action upon it and have made a report upon it to this meeting, which was necessary, because under our By-Laws the Board cannot make an expenditure exceeding \$10,000 without the previous approval of the Corporation. Upon the legal aspect of the matter the Board took the advice of its counsel, and the Chair understands that the advice was that the Club had a right to do what was proposed.

MR. COLAHAN.—I have no doubt about it. He is a very learned and able man.

THE PRESIDENT.—Certain proposed amendments to the By-Laws have been submitted for the consideration of the annual meeting, notice of which has been posted on the bulletin board. The first is an amendment offered by Col. Wendell P. Bowman.

COL. WENDELL P. BOWMAN.—Another amendment to the same section which I have moved to amend has been proposed by an older member than myself, and in order to save the time

that would be occupied by the reading of my amendment at this time, and in deference to the age and experience of that member, I ask that consideration of my amendment be waived and preference given to the proposition submitted by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper.

THE PRESIDENT.—If there is no objection, Mr. Cooper's amendment will be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:—

"Amend Section 15, Article 1, of the By-Laws, by inserting after the words 'Officers of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia,' the words 'Revenue cutter line officers of the United States in actual commission, being citizens of the city of Philadelphia,' so that the section shall read as in the printed By-Laws with the insertion of this amendment."

HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.—I move the adoption of the amendment as read. (The motion was seconded.) My proposition is entirely just. It has been pending here, before your Membership Committee, for a year. The revenue cutter line officers referred to are of the same rank, receive the same pay, undergo the same examination and are subject to the same penalties as those of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps, and the amendment will admit only two individuals—both of them friends of mine, and I am fighting for them.

MR. WILLIAM R. TUCKER.—Mr. President, I would call your attention to the wording of Mr. Cooper's amendment, wherein you will notice that he limits revenue cutter line officers, as members of the League, to citizens of the city of Philadelphia. This certainly cannot be his intention, for if the Army, Navy and Consular roll is to be amended to admit revenue cutter line officers, certainly the privilege should not be limited to citizens of the city of Philadelphia, because officers of this service stationed here may rarely be citizens of our city, but may be residents of other localities throughout the country. I presume Mr. Cooper does not intend to limit it to that extent.

MR. COOPER.—Mr. President, we have had a hard time to take the first step, and it is the first step I am after.

THE PRESIDENT invited further discussion, but no response being made, the vote was taken; whereupon the amendment

was adopted, more than two-thirds of the votes cast being in the affirmative.

THE PRESIDENT.—The amendment proposed by Colonel Bowman will now be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:—

Amend Section 15, Article I, of the By-Laws, by striking out the word "and," on the eighth line, and inserting therefore a comma (,), and inserting the words "and may introduce visitors to the Club House" after the word, "property," on the ninth line, so that Section 15 shall read:

"15. Officers of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia, and retired officers residing in the city of Philadelphia and not engaged in any business or in the practice of any profession, and Consuls of foreign governments duly accredited to the port of Philadelphia and not being citizens of the United States, may, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the admission of active members, be admitted to the privileges of the Club House, use of the corporate property and may introduce visitors to the Club House upon payment of an annual tax equal to one-half of the yearly rate paid by active members, if admitted between November 1 and April 30; if admitted between May 1 and October 31, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of admission, and for each year of the use of the privileges granted hereunder, every member on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll shall pay to the Treasurer on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an amount equal to one-half of the yearly tax of active members."

COL. WENDELL P. BOWMAN.—This amendment is simply intended to extend to members on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll the privilege of introducing visitors and admitting them to the privileges of admission to the Club House. It does not extend to them the privilege of a fourteen day card.

Our By-Laws make a distinction between guests and visitors. A guest can be introduced only by a life or active member upon the presentation of a card issued by the Secretary of the Club. And the person thus introduced becomes a guest of our Club for fourteen days. This privilege may be renewed for a further

period of fourteen days. It can be extended only to non-residents or persons residing and doing business beyond fifty miles from this city. There are three classes of guests, one being distinguished citizens, who may be admitted to the privileges of the Club for a period of ten days upon an invitation from the Board of Directors, and another class being members of the Clerical Roll. Under the 18th Section of Article II members of the Club are entitled to admit visitors, which means that a resident of this city or elsewhere may be admitted by a member as a visitor, but this admission does not confer any right of re-entrance without a separate introduction by a member.

Members of the Army, Navy and Consular Roll are members of this Club; they are classified as such and pay half dues as such, and this proposed amendment simply gives them the privilege of introducing a friend or visitor on any day they choose. It is to obviate confusion and embarrassment. Within a very recent period a comrade of mine, a member of this Roll, desired to introduce as a visitor here for the day another comrade, not a member of the League, who had just arrived in the city, and he was told he could not do so, as such right had not been extended to members on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll. I propose the amendment so that those gentlemen may have not a fourteen day card but simply a right to introduce visitors during a particular day, and under the By-laws, when the visit is made and the visitor steps out of the front door, that is the end of the privilege and it cannot be repeated unless the visitor is again introduced by a member.

There being no further discussion the vote was taken, and the amendment proposed by Colonel Bowman was adopted; more than two-thirds of the votes cast being in the affirmative.

Section 15, Article I, of the By-Laws, as amended by the adoption of the amendments proposed by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper and Col. Wendell P. Bowman, reads as follows:

“15. Officers of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia, revenue cutter line officers of the United States in actual commission, being citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and retired officers residing in the city of Philadelphia and not engaged in any business or in the practice of any profession, and Consuls of foreign

governments duly accredited to the port of Philadelphia and not being citizens of the United States, may, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the admission of active members, be admitted to the privileges of the Club House, use of the corporate property and may introduce visitors to the Club House, upon payment of an annual tax equal to one-half of the yearly rate paid by active members, if admitted between November 1 and April 30; if admitted between May 1 and October 31, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of admission, and for each year of the use of the privileges granted hereunder every member of the Army, Navy and Consular Roll shall pay to the Treasurer on the 1st day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an amount equal to one-half of the yearly tax of active members."

THE PRESIDENT.—The next proposed amendment to the By-Laws is offered by Captain Meigs. It will be read.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:—

"Amend Article I, Section 14, by striking out the words 'five hundred,' on the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'one thousand,' so that the Section shall read as follows:

"14. Every life member shall, within thirty days after his admission as such, pay to the Treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars, and he shall thereafter not be required to pay any annual tax, dues or assessments, and he shall thereafter have in all other respects the rights and be subject to the liabilities of active members."

CAPT. S. EMLEN MEIGS:—Mr. President, this is a financial question in which, I think, The Union League is deeply interested. I have prepared this amendment to the life roll because I feel sure that we active members cannot, as a business matter, afford to continue to allow vacancies occurring in the life roll to be filled for five hundred dollars, or anything like five hundred dollars, because the entire situation has changed since the life roll was established on December 9, 1895. At that time the annual tax was fifty dollars; it is now sixty dollars; and it has been proposed, I believe, to increase it to seventy dollars. The entrance fee

was then two hundred dollars; it is now three hundred dollars. The Union League then paid \$6000 for taxes and water rent; it now pays \$21,500, and if the newspapers are correct, our assessment may soon be increased by \$400,000, which would make the outlay for these items, \$27,500. New buildings may be added before very long, which may make our annual taxes and water rent \$35,000 or \$40,000, and as a million and a half dollar mortgage has been talked of, our interest charge may be \$60,000. This may raise our fixed charges before long to \$100,000, and all know that fixed charges stick closer than a brother. So that it is worse than folly to continue to fill vacant memberships in the life roll at the old rate, and we should stop it to-night.

Since the expectation of life of one hundred and fifty men of fifty years of age is twenty-one years, we must not forget that new life members will probably average that length of membership, and we all know that great changes may occur in the finances of the League in these twenty-one years. We had an illustration of this twenty-eight years ago, in 1878, when our membership fell off from 1861 members to 874 members, but our fixed charges were then small. This may happen again some day, for our door-keepers tell us that the average daily attendance in summer months is 350 and in winter months 650, and of the latter probably 450 come only to lunch. So that, as most of those who come, come frequently, it may almost be said, since we have 2150 members, that 1500 of them are absentees, and all who have studied the matter know it is the absentees who run this League. And who can say how many members would resign if the annual tax is raised to \$100 or \$150? Surely any large decrease in the membership would be bad with the large fixed charges we now have.

Gentlemen, some may reply, in opposing this amendment, that a \$1000 entrance fee to the life roll will prevent vacancies in it from being filled, but let us try this change, and if vacancies are not filled we can, at the next annual meeting, amend Article I, Section 8, of the By-Laws, to provide that whenever a vacancy exists in the life roll, an additional member shall be added in its stead to the active roll. This, you will see, will preserve the aggregate of the two rolls as it is to-day; that is,

2150, while the League, from the active members, will receive \$300 and the annual taxes, instead of \$500 and nothing besides from life members, for probably twenty-one years.

At the annual meeting in 1904 an amendment was recommended by the Board, and read by the Secretary, concerning the life roll. Allow me to read you some extracts from the official printed report of that meeting:

“THE PRESIDENT.—The first proposed amendment to the By-Laws is signed by Wm. H. Lambert, Secretary, on behalf of the Board of Directors, and I will ask the Secretary to read Article I, Section 8, as it now is, together with the proposed changes.”

The Secretary read them, and one change was a proviso, viz.: (Reading further):

“No vacancy in the roll of life members shall be filled after December 12, 1904; and provided further, that no increase over two thousand active members shall be made other than through a vacancy in the life roll” . . . “The Secretary then stated . . . the board recommends that on and after this date, if it be the will of the Club, there shall be no further additions to the life roll membership, and that whenever a vacancy occurs by reason of the death of a life member, that vacancy shall be filled by the election of an active member, who shall pay the regular admission fee of \$300 and the current annual dues of \$60.”

“MR. THOMAS D. STINSON”—since deceased—“said: ‘I am one of the one hundred and fifty. I have been a life member of The Union League for nine years, and I do not think it is right for The Union League to have a privileged class. I happened to be on the Board when the recommendation was passed to make a life-membership roll. I went to the president of a life-insurance company—The Penn Mutual—and asked him what they would give me an annuity for. They said 7 per cent. I immediately came down to the Union League and accepted their offer of 12 per cent. This is all wrong. We should not have a life membership in The Union League on any such basis as the life membership is to-day, and I am willing, as a member of the one hundred and fifty, to resign at any time as a life member and become an active member again, and I think the majority of the life members will do the same. It is only a question

of finance, and it was the poorest policy of finance The Union League ever adopted.'"

That amendment came within twenty-one votes of the two-thirds necessary for its adoption. So I hope this amendment will be adopted in order to exclude some of the fifty-three members who are to-night on the list of applicants for admission to the life roll—now waiting at that mortuary bargain counter. And, as you know, when the demand for an article exceeds the supply, its price rises, and surely, if we wish this League to endure, we must manage it with the wisest possible economy.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I move the adoption of this amendment. It is for the meeting to decide this question for better or worse. I hope the decision will be on the better side.

The motion was seconded, and there being no further discussion, the vote was taken, and the amendment adopted unanimously.

MR. ALBA B. JOHNSON.—Mr. President, the only amendment remaining to be acted upon is one which I posted on the bulletin board, providing for an increase in the annual dues to seventy dollars per year and for an increase in the number of members. This amendment was predicated upon favorable action by the League upon the building question. Inasmuch as that question has been postponed until the adjourned annual meeting to be held on December 20, I move that consideration of this amendment be deferred until that time.

The motion having been seconded, the vote was taken, and the motion agreed to without dissent.

MR. CHAS. S. FORSYTH.—Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions:—

WHEREAS, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart having served as a Director for three years, as a Vice-President for two years, as President for one year, and having declined a renomination; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Charles D. Barney, Joel Cook, Samuel P. Rotan and George V. Massey having declined to serve longer as Directors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the thanks of The Union League be and are hereby extended to the above named

gentlemen for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the incumbency of their respective offices.

THE PRESIDENT, at this point, requested Mr. Tilden, the Senior Vice-President, to take the chair, which he did.

VICE-PRESIDENT TILDEN.—To emphasize the sentiment of the meeting, I ask for a rising vote on the resolutions.

Every member present rose in the affirmative, and the resolutions were accordingly adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE PRESIDENT resumed the Chair, when the meeting supplemented its vote of thanks to him by rousing cheers.

THE PRESIDENT.—Gentlemen, I will claim your indulgence for a moment. My term as President of The Union League expires with the election of my successor to-night, and as the announcement of the result of that election will be my last official act, I improve this opportunity to assure you of my keen appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me when you elected me to the Presidency and of my sincere interest in this organization. Having served three years as a member of the Board of Directors, two years as a Vice-President and one year as President, it is with heartfelt regret that I sever my official relationship with an institution with which I have been so long identified and for which I have the highest esteem. It is to me a source of gratification that, so far as I can remember, no act of mine during all that period was detrimental to or inconsistent with the dignity, the precepts or the traditions of an organization which I believe to be one of the most patriotic and public spirited in America.

I have always received the most courteous treatment from the members, for which I am sincerely grateful, and I assure you further that, while my relations as an officer of The Union League cease to-night, my interest as a member in its welfare will continue as steadfast as ever. I will always be willing to do anything in my power to assist in upholding and perpetuating that patriotic sentiment which inspired the formation of The Union League, and to prevent it from becoming involved in any issue which might tend eventually to impair its fidelity to the principles upon which it was founded, or which might ultimately be the cause of its disintegration. (Applause.)

If there is no further business, it will now be in order to take a recess to await the report of the tellers on the result of the election.

On motion of MR. JOHN SAILER (at 9.30 o'clock), a recess until 10.30 o'clock was ordered.

At 10.30 P. M. the members re-assembled and, after an interval of waiting, the session was resumed and the report of the tellers on the election of officers was received, and was read by the Secretary, as follows:

To the President and Board of Directors of

The Union League of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned tellers appointed to conduct the election for Officers and Directors beg leave to report that 1436 ballots were cast, of which twenty-nine were irregular as to marking, being without the required cross, and not counted, one irregular as to Vice-Presidents, and one as to President and Vice-Presidents.

The respective candidates received the number of votes set opposite their names:

President—Dimner Beeber, 797; William M. Coates, 579.

Vice-Presidents—Charles D. Barney, 1015; Joseph S. Neff, 843; William W. Porter, 963; John Sailer, 964; William T. Tilden, 838.

Directors—Richard L. Austin, 781; Rudolph Blankenburg, 699; Wendell P. Bowman, 687; William Henry Brooks, 870; Richard Campion, 512; Morris L. Clothier, 986; Charles Gibbons Davis, 796; Howard B. French, 792; John C. W. Frismuth, 540; Henry A. Fry, 536; John Gordon Gray, 191; John Hamilton, 223; George H. Hill, 764; J. Warner Hutchins, 508; Thomas J. Jeffries, 817; William H. Lambert, 967; J. Bertram Lippincott, 839; John B. Lober, 761; J. R. McAllister, 528; Richard T. McCarter, 271; James E. Mitchell, 609; George P. Morgan, 1076; Horace Pettit, 551; M. Riebenack, 973.

(Signed): W. Harry Miller (Chairman), J. Walter Douglass, J. Warren Coulston, Jr., John M. Harper, Thomas A. Pearce, Stockton Bates, Clarence B. Collier, Horace C. Jones, W. H. Steigerwalt, William G. Hopper, H. G. Clifton and Lewis W. Klahr.

On motion the report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair declares the following gentlemen to have been elected to serve as Officers and Directors for the ensuing year:

President—Dimner Beeber.

Vice-Presidents—Charles D. Barney, Joseph S. Neff, William W. Porter and John Sailer.

Directors—Richard L. Austin, Rudolph Blankenburg, Wendell P. Bowman, William Henry Brooks, Morris L. Clothier, Charles Gibbons Davis, Howard B. French, George H. Hill, Thomas J. Jeffries, William H. Lambert, J. Bertram Lippincott, John B. Lober, James E. Mitchell, George P. Morgan and M. Riebenack.

On motion of the Secretary the meeting adjourned until Thursday, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,

December 10, 1906.

Secretary.

M I N U T E S
OF
ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

December 20, 1906.

An adjourned annual meeting of The Union League was held on Thursday evening, December 20, 1906, at eight o'clock.

Hon. Dimner Beeber, President of The Union League, presided, and Mr. William H. Lambert acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT called the meeting to order, announced the presence of a quorum and requested the Secretary to read the call of the meeting.

THE SECRETARY read the call as follows:

December 15, 1906.

To the Members.

At the annual meeting of The Union League, held Monday, December 10, 1906, at 8 P. M., the following preambles and resolutions were adopted:

“WHEREAS, It is desirable that the report and recommendation of the Building Committee for the improvement of the League Building, and also the report of the Board of Directors, recommending the erection of six modern two-story buildings on Fifteenth Street, shall be fully discussed at this meeting; and

“WHEREAS, It is eminently proper that the membership of The Union League shall be afforded adequate opportunity for considering the same, and giving expression of their opinion; therefore

“Resolved, That no vote be taken on either of said propositions at this meeting, but that when this meeting adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

"Resolved, further, That on Wednesday, the 19th instant, between the hours of 11.30 o'clock A. M. and 8.30 o'clock P. M., and continuing on the 20th instant, between the hours of 11.30 o'clock A. M. and 6.30 o'clock P. M., a vote by ballot on each of said propositions shall be taken by six tellers to be appointed by the President, and the result thereof be reported to the adjourned annual meeting on the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Secretary is hereby directed to prepare a proper form of ballot accordingly, and to mail two copies thereof to each member of The Union League."

In accordance with the above resolutions, an adjourned annual meeting of The Union League will be held on Thursday, December 20, 1906, at 8 P. M., to receive the report of the tellers appointed by the President to conduct the ballot for the improvement to The Union League property, and to consider and act upon such other business as may be properly presented to the meeting. Two ballots for use on the question of the proposed building improvements are enclosed herewith.

THE PRESIDENT.—Are the Tellers ready to report the result of the ballot on the proposed building improvements?

MR. W. HARRY MILLER, Chairman of the Tellers, presented the following report, which was read by the Secretary:

**THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
BALLOT FOR BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS
ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 20, 1906**

*To the President, Board of Directors and Members of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Tellers appointed to receive and count the ballot for building improvements beg to state that the polls were opened at 11.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, December 19, 1906, and continued open until 8.30 o'clock P. M. of that day, when a total of 501 ballots was found to have been cast. And that the polls were again opened, at 11.30 o'clock, this Thursday morning, December 20, 1906, and continued open until 6.30 o'clock P. M. of this day, when a total of 453 ballots was cast—making a grand total for the two days of 954 ballots.

Your Tellers further report that the ballot resulted as follows:

Votes being cast—

For Proposition No. 1.

RESOLVED, That the general project submitted by the Building Committee for building on ground designated in the plans as sections B and C, with minor changes in section A, be approved, and that the Building Committee be authorized to enter into contracts and to carry to completion the proposed improvements with such alterations as may be found desirable, provided the expenditure does not exceed \$1,250,000.

Yes.....	140
No.....	808

For Proposition No. 2.

RESOLVED, That the report of the Board of Directors recommending the removal of the present properties on Fifteenth Street and the erection thereon of six modern two-story buildings for business purposes be approved, provided the expenditure does not exceed \$50,000.

Yes.....	510
No.....	433

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed): W. Harry Miller (Chairman), W. H. Steigerwalt, Thomas A. Pearce, Frank H. Mattson, Lewis W. Klahr, J. Warren Coulston, Jr., Louis A. Flanagan, Wm. G. Hopper, George T. Gwilliam.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1906.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Colahan, Jr., seconded by Mr. Chas. W. Sparhawk, it was ordered that the report be received and filed.

THE PRESIDENT.—What is the further pleasure of the meeting?

Several members moved an adjournment; and the motion being seconded, was agreed to without dissent; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

December 20, 1906.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

November 1, 1906.

To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the By-Laws, your Board of Directors respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending October 31, 1906, together with the reports of the Treasurer, and of the House, Guest, Finance and Library Committees.

The increase in the number of members authorized at the annual meeting of 1904 having been accomplished in 1905, the work of the Committee on Membership during the past year was confined to the recommendations for elections to fill vacancies caused by deaths, resignations and transfers, the number of such recommendations being 84, which were made only after most careful inquiry, in conformity with the previous record of the Committee and its zealous regard for the standard it has always sought to maintain.

The following statement shows the number of members and guests at the beginning and at the close of the fiscal year, and the changes during that time:

Active members October 31, 1905.....	1,979
Elected during the year.....	84
Total.....	2,063
Transferred to life membership.....	5
Deaths.....	54
Resignations.....	18
Dropped.....	2
	— 79
Active members October 31, 1906.....	1,984
Life members October 31, 1905.....	150
Transferred during the year.....	5
	155
Deaths.....	6
Life members October 31, 1906.....	149
Members on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll, October 31, 1905....	38
Elected during the year.....	4
	42
Resignations.....	2
Dropped.....	1
	— 3
Army, Navy and Consular members on roll October 31, 1906.....	39
Honorary members October 31, 1906.....	5

There were no changes in Honorary members during the year.

Number of guests on the Clerical Roll October 31, 1905.....	110
Elected during the year.....	9
	119
Deaths.....	2
Resignations.....	19
	— 21
Guests on the roll October 31, 1906.....	98

The names on the "Register of Candidates for Membership" October 31, 1906, numbered 2574, an increase of 244 over the number October 31, 1905.

The Treasurer's report exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, and a statement of the assets and liabilities at its close. The certificate of the auditors is appended.

The indebtedness of The Union League October 31, 1906, represented by bonds due in 1909 and 1914, amounts to.....	\$92,000
For account of which there is held in the Sinking Fund, deposited during 1904 and 1905.....	17,000
Total indebtedness in excess of amount in Sinking Fund.....	\$75,000

The report of the House Committee gives the details of the management of the several departments of the House during the year. Because of the proposed improvements to the property (Section C) which had been authorized by the League, only such alterations have been made as were absolutely necessary to ensure the comfort and convenience of the members.

The Guest Committee reports the discharge of the duties incumbent upon it in connection with the presentation by the Art Association, on January 20, 1906, of the painting of the "Kearsarge and Alabama," and the address of Rear Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., Retired, on the cruise of the Kearsarge in search of the Alabama and the resultant conflict on June 19, 1864; and also in connection with the two receptions given by the Club, the first on February 17, 1906, when the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was the guest of The Union League, and delivered an address, which will be printed and form part of the book containing minutes of annual meeting; and the second on March 24, 1906, to the Honorable Philander C. Knox, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania.

The Finance Committee commends the care and efficiency of the Treasurer, reports the payment of balance due on mortgage on the Fifteenth Street properties, now held clear of incumbrances, and the accumulation of \$17,000 in the Sinking Fund for account of redemption of bonds maturing in 1909.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition by purchase and gift of a large number of books, and that the crowded condition of shelves has forced the transfer of fifteen hundred volumes to spaces outside the Library.

The Art Association has not received from the membership the cordial support which so worthy an object deserves, and the Board renews the expression of its earnest wish that the members will respond liberally to the appeal issued by the Association.

On December 12, 1905, the meeting of the Board for organization was held, at which time William H. Lambert and M. Riebenack were unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—John Sailer, Chairman; M. Riebenack, Morris L. Clothier, Joel Cook and John B. Lober.

GUEST COMMITTEE.—William T. Tilden, Chairman; Samuel P. Rotan, George V. Massey, Richard L. Austin and Charles Gibbons Davis.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Dimner Beeber, Chairman; Charles D. Barney, George V. Massey, Rudolph Blankenburg and George H. Hill.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—William W. Porter, Chairman, William H. Lambert, J. Bertram Lippincott, Wendell P. Bowman and William Henry Brooks.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on December 15, 1905, the following gentlemen were elected to the Committee on Membership to serve for the ensuing year:

George P. Morgan, A. G. Hetherington, E. Eldridge Pennock, Samuel Bell, Jr., William J. Elliott, Peter Boyd, W. Worrell Wagner, William E. Helme, William H. Cook, Harrison Townsend, John C. Lowry, Horace S. Ridings and J. T. Jackson.

The regular monthly meetings and two special meetings were held during the year.

At the meeting held April 10, 1906, the President announced the death of Abraham Barker, the last survivor of the founders of The Union League, and the following minute was adopted:

"The Board of Directors of The Union League of Philadelphia, with profound regret, records upon its minutes the death of Abraham Barker, one of the founders of The Union League and the last surviving member of the Union Club, in which The Union League had its origin.

"Mr. Barker's membership in The Union League was continuous from his enrollment on the tenth of January, 1863, until his death on the eighth of April, 1906, and his interest in the Club throughout that long period

was unabated. During the war Mr. Barker was especially active and influential in promoting the objects for the furtherance of which the League had been formed, and as a member of the Supervisory Committee for the Enlistment of Colored Troops and as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he was instrumental in recruiting five regiments of colored soldiers for the National service, and in securing for these men public approval, and for their race the accordance of rights that had long been denied them. The service performed by Mr. Barker and his associates in the enlistment of colored men had value, not alone in strengthening the ranks of the Union Army, but as well in the elevating of these men in their own self-respect and in the esteem of the loyal public; and this service involved more than labor, because, confronting deep-seated prejudice, it encountered no little opposition, entailed personal hazard and risked social ostracism. For this work Mr. Barker was well fitted by his business sagacity, his enthusiastic devotion to the National cause, his abhorrence of slavery and his deep sympathy for the oppressed.

"Mr. Barker rejoiced in the prosperity of The Union League, gladly took part in its various public meetings, and especially in its commemorative observances. He highly appreciated the manifestations of esteem by the membership of the Club, and was greatly moved by the eloquent tribute paid to him and to the then other surviving Founders at the last celebration of Founders' Day. Whilst he recalled with just pride the services of himself and his early associates in the League, he had faith in its future and the maintenance of its high patriotic standard. In his last public address, on the occasion of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the present club house, he said:

"I believe this League will always be a power for justice, truth and integrity, but it can only become so by those who follow us maintaining that high standard handed down by the self-sacrificing, patriotic Americans who by their unselfish efforts and devotion to its principles made possible The Union League of to-day."

"In making this minute the Board of Directors is deeply impressed by the frequency with which, in recent months, it has been called to mourn the loss of the patriotic and far-sighted Founders of The Union League, who in quick succession have been called from earth; but whilst the Board deplores their loss, it rejoices that they were spared to behold the triumph of the principles they held so dear, for whose maintenance they did so much. The prosperity of this institution is in especial sense their monument, and so far as the Board may, it pledges The Union League to be true to its history and traditions so that its future may be worthy of its past, confident that in such adherence highest honors are rendered to the memory of Abraham Barker and his worthy compeers who founded The Union League of Philadelphia."

On New Year's Day, January 1, 1906, the usual reception by the President and Board of Directors was held, and was attended by 1750 members and their friends.

A special meeting of The Union League was held on September 10, 1906, for the purpose of hearing the appeals of Messrs. E. B. S. Myers and J. B. Myers from the sentence of suspension passed by the Board of Directors for non-payment of annual tax, the House and Restaurant accounts, and adjourned until the date of the annual meeting, December 10, 1906.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
Secretary.

ACTIVE LIFE ROLL.

DECEASED.

BLACK, WILLIAM D.	Sept. 27, 1906
MERCER, GEORGE GLUYAS	May 28, 1906
SCOTT, WILLIAM C.	Oct. 10, 1906
SMITH, CHARLES	Feb. 8, 1906
STINSON, THOMAS D.	Jan. 25, 1906
WHITNEY, W. BEAUMONT	July 14, 1906

ACTIVE ROLL.

DECEASED.

ALTEMUS, HENRY	Oct. 19, 1906
ARCHAMBAULT, V. E., JR.	Jan. 10, 1906
BARKER, ABRAHAM	April 8, 1906
BENNETT, JACOB T.	Feb. 26, 1906
BETTS, CHARLES M.	Nov. 10, 1905
BRADLEY, JOHN C.	May 17, 1906
BRENEMAN, BENJAMIN F.	Dec. 31, 1905
BRIGGS, BOWNESS	Dec. 10, 1905
BROCK, ROBERT C. H.	Aug. 8, 1906
BROOKS, JAMES H. A.	Nov. 1, 1905
CAMPION, HARRY C.	Nov. 15, 1905
CARTER, CHARLES J. J.	Feb. 5, 1906
CROWELL, GEORGE G.	June 28, 1906
DARROW, MARCUS H.	Jan. 28, 1906
DOBBINS, EDWARD T.	Feb. 17, 1906
DONALDSON, HARRY F.	Nov. 5, 1905
DONALDSON, JOHN	Jan. 21, 1906
DOUGLASS, WALTER P.	Dec. 31, 1905
DOWNING, FRANK T.	Nov. 26, 1905

ELLISON, WILLIAM P.	Mar. 11, 1906
FRETZ, FRANK H.	July 1, 1906
FRIES, AARON	Oct. 3, 1906
GILLESPIE, THOMAS L.	Sept. 9, 1906
GILLINGHAM, JOSEPH C.	Nov. 7, 1905
GRAFF, ALBERT	Aug. 13, 1906
GROFF, WILLIAM M.	May 24, 1906
HAMMETT, FREDERICK W.	June 30, 1906
HANCOCK, ELISHA A.	May 18, 1906
HARPER, ESMONDE	April 28, 1906
HORN, AUSTIN S.	Sept. 14, 1906
KEEN, CHARLES B.	Mar. 28, 1906
KITCHEN, THEODORE	Oct. 3, 1906
KNIGHT, CHARLES C.	June 19, 1906
LEVY, EDMUND L.	Nov. 2, 1905
LONG, F. FARWELL	May 27, 1906
LUCAS, WILLIAM H.	July 1, 1906
McMICHAEL, CLAYTON	April 17, 1906
MERRICK, J. VAUGHAN	Mar. 28, 1906
MICHENER, JOHN H.	Sept. 16, 1906
MOORE, JOHN W.	Mar. 10, 1906
PORTER, WILLIAM G.	Jan. 30, 1906
SALTER, J. ELDON	Mar. 7, 1906
SCHUTTE, LOUIS	Sept. 29, 1906
SHAPLEY, RUFUS E.	Feb. 11, 1906
SMITH, MONROE	July 4, 1906
SUPER, WILLIAM, JR.	May 20, 1906
THOMAS, J. PRESTON	Nov. 21, 1905
VOORHEES, PETER V.	Feb. 25, 1906
WAGNER, CHARLES M.	Mar. 6, 1906
WEST, HARRY F.	July 3, 1906
WILSON, EDWARD H.	Feb. 11, 1906
YOUNG, J. BENTON	July 12, 1906

RESIGNED.

BROOKS, EDWARD	Oct. 31, 1906
BUCHER, FRANCIS E.	Feb. 13, 1906
CLAPP, H. MASON	Aug. 14, 1906
COLLINS, C. RUSSELL	Oct. 31, 1906
GODFREY, HENRY S.	Feb. 13, 1906
KENNARD, JOSEPH SPENCER	Oct. 31, 1906
McCANDLESS, WILLIAM	Oct. 31, 1906
MEIGS, H. V. L.	Oct. 31, 1906
OGLESBY, WILLIAM P.	Oct. 31, 1906
PEIRCE, C. N.	Oct. 31, 1906
PUSEY, W. W.	Oct. 31, 1906

REED, BOARDMAN.....	Oct. 31, 1906
RUTHERFORD, A. MITCHELL.....	Nov. 9, 1905
STANTON, HOWARD.....	Nov. 1, 1905
STOKES, HENRY W.....	Oct. 31, 1906
WARDEN, HERBERT W.....	Oct. 31, 1906
WARNE, THEODORE V.....	May 8, 1906
YOUNG, JOHN R.....	Jan. 9, 1906

DROPPED.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN K.....	Jan. 22, 1906
TRYON, WILLIAM S.....	June 12, 1906

ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

RESIGNED.

McKIBBIN, CHAMBERS, Brig.-Genl. U. S. A.....	Nov. 1, 1905
MERRITT, WILLIAM A., Paymaster, U. S. N.....	Oct. 31, 1906
PRATT, RICHARD H., Colonel, U. S. A.....	Dec. 12, 1905

DROPPED.

SULLIVAN, JOHN CLYDE, Pay Inspector, U.S.N.....	Jan. 22, 1906
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CLERICAL ROLL.

DECEASED.

HENRY, J. ADDISON.....	Aug. 6, 1906
HORTON, FRANCIS A.....	

RESIGNED.

ALBERTSON, CHARLES C.....	Aug. 14, 1906
ANDERSON, MERLE H.....	Aug. 14, 1906
BICKERTON, JABEZ G.....	Aug. 14, 1906
BOYLE, J. RICHARDS.....	Aug. 14, 1906
BURK, EDMUND.....	Aug. 14, 1906
CAMPBELL, CHARLES A.....	Aug. 14, 1906
DICKSON, J. STUART.....	Nov. 14, 1905
ERDMAN, CHARLES R.....	Aug. 14, 1906
FORD, JAMES W.....	Aug. 14, 1906
GEHRETT, SAMUEL W.....	Aug. 14, 1906
HOYT, WAYLAND.....	Aug. 14, 1906
MACMULLEN, WALLACE.....	Aug. 14, 1906
MFETRICK, FRANCIS.....	Aug. 14, 1906
MONTGOMERY, JAMES A.....	Aug. 14, 1906
NELSON, RICHARD H.....	Aug. 14, 1906
NICHOLS, T. McBRIDE.....	Aug. 14, 1906
RICHARDS, CHARLES H.....	Aug. 14, 1906
STEVENS, C. ELLIS.....	Aug. 14, 1906
THOMPSON, J. MILTON.....	Aug. 14, 1906

TREASURER'S REPORT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1905, TO OCTOBER 31, 1906.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance, Income Account, October 31, 1905..... \$2,012 15

ANNUAL TAX.

Amount received account Annual
Tax..... 122,810 00

Made up as follows:

To 1979 members on roll November 1, 1905, at \$60.....	\$118,740 00
" 54 members elected between November 1, 1905, and April, 30, 1906, at \$60.....	3,240 00
" 5 members elected in May, 1906, at \$30.....	150 00
" 6 members elected in June, 1906, at \$25.....	150 00
" 10 members elected in July, 1906, at \$20.....	200 00
" 1 member elected in August, 1906, at \$15.....	15 00
" 4 members elected in September, 1906, at \$10.....	40 00
" 4 members elected in October, 1906, at \$5.....	20 00
" 38 members on Army, Navy and Consular Roll, November 1, 1905, at \$30.....	1,140 00
" 3 members elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll between November 1, 1905, and April 30, 1906, at \$30.....	90 00
" 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in May, 1906, at \$15.....	15 00

\$123,800 00 124,822 15

Amounts brought forward.....\$123,800 00 \$124,822 15

AUTHORIZED CREDITS ON ACCOUNT
OF ABOVE.

By allowance for deaths of members which occurred before payment of tax, 8 deaths, at \$60.....	\$480 00
" allowance for 4 resignations, at \$60.....	240 00
" allowance for 2 resignations, at \$30.....	60 00
" allowance for 2 members dropped, at \$60.....	120 00
" allowance for 1 member dropped, at \$30.....	30 00
" 1 delinquent, at \$60.....	60 00
	990 00
Total amount received.....	\$122,810 00

RECEIPTS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Billiards and Pool.....	\$6,531 40
Bowling Alleys.....	501 90
Card-Case Drawers, Rent of.....	12 00
Christmas Fund, Return of portion.....	5 00
Coupé Company charges.....	1,028 10
Dividend on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....	10 00
Fifteenth Street Properties, Rents of.....	6,226 74
History of The Union League, Sale of.....	440 00
Household Furnishings, Sale of.....	211 95
Insurance Canceled, Rebate on.....	842 14
Interest on Deposits, Income Account.....	2,714 45
Letter Boxes, Rent of.....	61 00
Lodging Rooms, Rent of.....	4,407 00
Pepper, George S., Library Fund, Income.....	339 50
Playing-Cards.....	110 00
Redeemed Stamped Envelopes.....	22 93
Restaurant Department.....	242,862 49
Sale of Old Papers, etc.....	48 46
State Tax on Bonds.....	332 00
Steam and Electric-Light Plant, Sale of Material	21 38
Sundry Charges Advanced for Members.....	2,487 26
Telephone Charges.....	1,597 32
Union Club, Balance.....	18 30
Wardrobes, Rent of.....	343 98
	271,175 30
Total amount of Receipts.....	\$395,997 45

Amount of Receipts brought forward.....	\$395,997 45
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DISBURSEMENTS

On account of the following:	
Addressing and Delivering League Notices.....	\$501 98
Annual Tax Returned, Order Board of Directors.....	60 00
Billiard and Pool Tournament.....	384 02
Billiard Room.....	5,714 48
Board of Employes, House Department.....	5,822 57
Bowling Alleys.....	610 27
Bowling Tournament.....	42 00
Building Repairs, Decorations, etc.....	7,269 39
Certified Public Accountant.....	400 00
Christmas Fund.....	5,059 50
Cleaning Supplies.....	1,071 15
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates....	1,277 90
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.....	1,028 10
Filter Repairs.....	797 50
Gas for Light and Heat.....	8 20
History, Circulars, etc.....	150 72
Household Furnishings, Replacements, etc.....	11,099 96
Ice for House Department.....	183 52
Insurance, { Fire, Elevator and Steam } Expense.....	794 62
Interest, { Bonds.....	\$4,048 00
Interest, { Mortgage.....	84 34
Interest, { Pepper Loan.....	31 50
Library.....	4,163 84
Lodging Rooms.....	4,313 96
Membership Committee.....	797 18
Pepper Fund Account, Books purchased.....	300 01
Petty Cash Disbursements, House Department.....	387 68
Playing-Cards.....	64 08
Premiums on Surety Bonds.....	73 35
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, Speeches, etc.....	143 06
Receptions, Music, Flags, etc.....	1,829 70
Restaurant Department.....	9,340 18
Society for Organizing Charity.....	241,727 48
State Tax on Bonds.....	441 53
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	315 40
Stationery for Members.....	1,471 97
Steam and Electric-Light Plant.....	585 70
Sundry Charges of Members Advanced.....	17,767 15
Taxes for 1906 on League House.....	2,585 84
Taxes, Rent, 1418 Sansom Street.....	21,000 00
Taxes, Repairs, etc., Fifteenth St. Properties....	900 00
Telephones, Ticklers and News Bulletins.....	3,690 79
Toilet Rooms, Wages and Supplies.....	4,142 17
Uncollectible Charges Canceled.....	4,450 73
Uniforms, House Department.....	91 41
Wages, House Department.....	701 80
Water-Rent, Spring Water, etc.....	23,347 25
	916 43
Total Amount of Disbursements.....	387,824 57
Balance, Income Account, October 31, 1906.....	\$8,172 88

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Balance, October 31, 1905.....	\$14,963 44
RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.	
84 Entrance Fees, at \$300.....	\$25,200 00
5 Life Membership Fees, at \$500.....	2,500 00
Interest on Sinking Fund.....	480 41
	28,180 41
	<hr/>
	\$43,143 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deposit to account of Sinking Fund, Girard Trust Company, Trustee.....	\$10,000 00
Payment to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., canceling Mortgage against Fifteenth Street Properties.....	1,000 00
Plans, etc., for New Building.....	2,819 38
	13,819 38
Balance, October 31, 1906.....	\$29,324 47
	<hr/>

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Bonds of The Union League outstanding at rate, of 4.4 per cent., comprising	
Third Series, due Mar. 1, 1909.....	\$47,000 00
Fourth Series, due Mar. 1, 1914.....	45,000 00
	\$92,000 00
Contribution to the Sinking Fund, Girard Trust Co., Trustee, toward the redemption of Third Series of \$47,000.00.	
During the year 1905.....	\$7,000 00
During the year 1906.....	10,000 00
	17,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$75,000 00
	<hr/>

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY TRUST FUND.

Invested in seven Union League \$1000 Bonds, Third Series.....	\$7,000 00
Loan to the Union League of Philadelphia on demand at four per cent.....	787 50
	<hr/>
	\$7,787 50
	<hr/>

GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND.

Interest received from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, which, under terms of the bequest, can be used only for purchase of books.	
Balance, October 31, 1905.....	\$132 27
Receipts during the fiscal year:	
Interest on Bond.....	\$308 00
" " Loan.....	31 50
	339 50
	<hr/>
Expended during the year.....	\$471 77
	387 68
	<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1906.....	\$84 09
	<hr/>

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	{ Broad and Sansom Streets.....	\$502,905	37
	{ Fifteenth Street.....	212,598	40
Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....		13,698	76
Household Furnishings.....		135,173	74
Geo. S. Pepper Library	{ Invested in Bonds.....	\$7,000	00
Trust Fund.....	{ Loan to Union League.....	787	50
Sinking Fund.....			
Stock on hand	{ Provisions.....	\$1,468	63
	{ Wines.....	3,706	59
	{ Cigars.....	4,362	58
Inventory	{ Linens.....	\$7,526	04
	{ China.....	2,444	59
	{ Glassware.....	1,274	59
	{ Silverware.....	12,703	72
	{ Cards.....	14	08
	{ Ivory.....	1,169	00
Cash	{ Capital Account.....	\$29,324	47
	{ Office cash.....	2,615	00
	{ Income Account.....	5,557	88
Due by members.....			

LIABILITIES.

Bonds of The Union League.....	\$92,000	00
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund.....	7,787	50
Loan from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund.....	787	50
George S. Pepper Library Fund.....	84	09
Coupé Companies.....	96	67
Campaign Committee, 1904, Balance.....	17	54
Founders' Day Committee, 1904, Balance.....	77	61
Balance.....	876,683	30
		\$977,534
		21

M. RIEBENACK,
Treasurer.

OCTOBER 31, 1906.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of The Union League of Philadelphia, in accordance with Section 52 of the By-Laws, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

W. HARRY MILLER,
FRANKLIN M. POTTS,
Auditors

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1906.

To the President and Board of Directors,

The Union League of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—The House Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906.

The walls and ceiling of the reception room were cleaned and the woodwork refinished. The room was rewired and the chandelier silver-plated and changed to all electric. A Kermanshah (Persia) rug and an escritoire were placed in this room.

A suspended reading-lamp has been placed in the smoking room, which has added to the comfort of the members.

The walls and ceilings of the Colonial and Flemish rooms have been refinished and painted, and of the main corridor and staircase, second-floor corridor and staircase and the third-floor corridor, have been renovated.

All the frames on the portraits in the main hall have been regilded. The photographs of the officers of the seventh and eighth Union League regiments during the Civil War have been reproduced, and the frames regilded.

New double-light brackets have been placed in front of the cigar desk.

New chairs of an improved pattern have been placed in the restaurant and large café.

In order to enable the doorkeeper to correctly answer by telephone or otherwise if any member is in the House, an "In and Out Directory" containing, in alphabetical order, the names of members of The Union League, has been placed at the front door. Similar directories are in use by the principal clubs of New York, Boston and Chicago.

A new letter-board has been placed in the hall for members' names, indicating when letters or telegrams are in the office.

Your Committee, realizing the necessity for more telephones, has installed a telephone exchange containing a switchboard for the Bell Telephone Company and one for the Keystone Telephone Company, with stations located at different points on each floor. This also affords a complete intercommunicating telephone system for all departments of the House.

The facilities for storing furniture having been very limited, the roof of the large café has been enclosed for the purpose, which also protects the dome of the café from the cold winds and the resultant draughts in the café.

A valet has been stationed on the third floor from 6.30 to 11.30 A. M., and from 4.30 to 8.30 P. M., for packing and unpacking baggage, preparing baths, etc., for the members.

Six new chairs have been installed in the barber shop, increasing the number of barbers from five; an additional cup-case and washstand have also been provided.

The entire basement has been renovated and repainted, and the kitchen has been rewired and new lighting installed. In order to moderate the excessive heat, a canopy, connected with the exhaust fan on the roof, has been placed over the ranges.

Owing to the decrease in the street pressure on the water main, the filters were incapacitated, and in order to wash them, a pump was installed, and the filters have been cleaned and refilled.

Mr. Frederick Hemsley, a member, presented to The Union League two walnut pedestals, handsomely carved, which have been placed in the front vestibule. These pedestals are of great value and have been very much admired.

President Stuart offered prizes for the annual Billiard, Pool and Bowling handicap tournaments of The Union League members. The Committees appointed to conduct the tournaments were as follows:

BILLIARDS:

FREDERICK S. HOVEY, *Chairman*,
FRANK S. HARRIS,
WARREN A. HAWLEY,
WILLIAM J. McCLARY,
GEORGE F. BROWN.

POOL:

WM. J. OSTHEIMER, *Chairman*,
JOHN W. HAMER,
HARRISON TOWNSEND,
JOHN L. HEINEMAN,
GEORGE B. EVANS.

BOWLING:

JAMES B. WALKER, *Chairman*,
SAMUEL P. HUHN,
EDWARD K. LEECH,
D. W. GROSS,
A. Y. HANNA.

The first game of the tournaments was played on January 18, 1906, and the final game on March 26, 1906. The winners of the different classes were as follows:

BILLIARDS.—Class "A," Frank S. Harris; Class "B," A. P. Swoyer; Class "C," Elmer E. Mitchell.

POOL.—Class "A," William H. Farr; Class "B," R. M. Brookfield; Class "C," Charles W. Davis.

BOWLING.—Class "A," Edward K. Leech; Class "B," T. Ellis Barnes; Class "C," C. H. Bell.

On April 27 and 28, 1906, Messrs. Ferdinand J. Poggenburg and A. B. Miller, of New York City, and Mr. T. S. M. Rolls, of Philadelphia, were the guests of The Union League and entertained the members in the Assembly Room with a tri-cornered billiard match. Mr. Poggenburg was formerly amateur champion billiard player of the United States and Mr. Rolls the amateur champion of Philadelphia. All the games were thoroughly enjoyed by the membership.

The usual Saturday afternoon concerts were given during the months of January, February, March and April. Concerts were also given on Christmas and New Year's Days, and the House was tastefully decorated for the Christmas and Easter holidays.

The House Committee desires to thank the membership for their many suggestions, and for the courtesies and encouragement extended during the year; and also desires to acknowledge the fidelity and efficiency of the Superintendent and the heads of the various departments.

The Committee renders an analysis of the receipts and disbursements of the various departments in its charge, which is hereto annexed.

JOHN SAILER,
Chairman.

ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENT'S.

—HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—

EXPENSES.

Addressing and Delivering League Notices.....	\$501 98
Annual Tax Returned.....	60 00
Billiard and Pool Tournament.....	384 02
Board.....	5,822 57
Bowling Tournament.....	42 00
Christmas Fund.....	5,059 50
Cleaning Supplies.....	1,071 15
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates.....	1,277 90
Filter, Repairs.....	797 50
Gas for Light and Heat.....	8 20
History.....	150 72
Household Effects, Repairs and Replacements.....	11,099 96
Ice.....	183 52
Insurance—Fire, Elevator and Steam Boiler.....	794 62
Interest on Bonds, Mortgage and Loan.....	4,479 24
Library.....	4,313 96
Membership Committee.....	300 01
Painting.....	4,113 68
Petty Cash Disbursements.....	64 08
Plastering.....	76 35
Playing-Cards.....	73 35
Premium on Surety Bonds.....	543 06
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, etc.....	1,829 70
Receptions, Music, Flags and Decorations.....	9,340 18
Society for Organizing Charity.....	441 53
Stationery and Postage for Office.....	1,471 97
Stationery for Members.....	585 70

Amount carried forward.....

\$54,886 45

RECEIPTS.

Annual Tax.....	\$122,810 00
Card-Case Drawers, Rent of.....	12 00
History of The Union League.....	440 00
Interest on Deposits.....	2,714 45
Letter Boxes.....	61 00
Library.....	48 46
Playing-Cards.....	110 00
Premiums on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance.....	10 00
Rebate on Insurance Canceled.....	842 14
Rents—Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Properties.....	6,226 74
Return of Portion of Christmas Fund.....	5 00
Sale of Household Effects.....	234 88
State Tax on Bonds.....	332 00
Telephones.....	1,597 32
Union Club, Balance.....	18 30
Wardrobes.....	343 98

Amount carried forward.....

\$135,806 27

EXPENSES. — HOUSE DEPARTMENT (CONTINUED).—

EXPENSES.	RECEIPTS.
Amount brought forward	\$54,886 45
Sundry Building Repairs	3,079 36
Taxes for 1906	21,000 00
Taxes, Rent—1418 Sansom Street	900 00
Taxes, Repairs and Commissions—Fifteenth and Moravian Streets Properties	3,690 79
Telephones, Ticklers and News Bulletins	4,142 17
Uncollectible Charges, Canceled	91 41
Uniforms	701 80
Wages	23,347 25
Water-Rent	916 43
Balance	<u>23,050 61</u>
	<u>\$135,806 27</u>

EXPENSES.—PROVISIONS.—

EXPENSES.	RECEIPTS.
Stock on hand October 31, 1905	\$767 22
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glassware on hand October 31, 1905	19,850 84
China	1,257 85
Fuel (Coal and Gas)	1,498 49
Glassware	238 25
Ice	1,760 62
Incidental Expenses	1,612 95
Kitchen Utensils and Repairs	800 49
Laundering	2,236 06
Linen	2,732 23
Purchases	82,498 21
Silverware	1,182 17
Stationery and Printing	1,514 59
Wages	37,693 40
	<u>Loss</u>
	<u>1,621 77</u>

\$155,643 37

Report of the House Committee.

99

—WINES.—

EXPENSES.

Stock on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$3,472 01	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1905.....	1,763 48	Buffet Luncheons, New Year and Club Nights.....	402 08
Board.....	3,133 51	Sales.....	44,426 82
Glassware.....	367 72	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Ice.....	1,729 02	Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60
Incidental Expenses.....	402 30		
Laundering.....	554 01		
Linen.....	73 29		
Purchases.....	25,255 28		
Silverware.....	50		
Stationery and Printing.....	211 12		
Utensils and Repairs.....	15 75		
Wages.....	12,210 84		
<i>Profit</i>	1,118 17		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Buffet Luncheons, New Year and Club Nights.....	402 08	Sales.....	44,426 82
Sales.....	44,426 82	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

—CIGARS.—

RECEIPTS.

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

EXPENSES.

Stock on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$3,155 73	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Board.....	572 46	Sales.....	44,426 82
Incidental Expenses.....	191 48	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Purchases.....	59,098 35	Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60
Stationery and Printing.....	178 94		
Wages.....	2,707 60		
<i>Profit</i>	6,414 54		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59	Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59
Inventory of Linen, Silver, China and Glass- ware on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,565 60		
			<u>\$50,307 00</u>

Bottles.....	\$205 91	Bottles.....	\$205 91
Sales.....	44,426 82	Sales.....	44,426 82
Stock on hand October 31, 1906.....	3,706 59		

—LODGING ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$924 44	Receipts.....	\$4,343 00
Board.....	210 62	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1906.....	918 94
Laundering.....	223 61		
Sundry Supplies.....	57 95		
Wages.....	305 00		
<i>Profit</i>	3,540 32		
			<u><u>\$5,261 94</u></u>

—BILLIARDS AND POOL.—

Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$2,155 00	Receipts.....	\$6,531 35
Board.....	1,043 32	Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31, 1906.....	1,169 00
Supplies and Repairs.....	533 32		
Uniforms.....	228 30		
Wages.....	3,909 54	<i>Loss</i>	169 13
			<u><u>\$7,869 48</u></u>

—BOWLING ALLEYS.—

Board.....	\$106 57	Receipts.....	\$493 30
Supplies.....	60 05		
Uniforms.....	21 15		
Wages.....	422 50	<i>Loss</i>	116 97
			<u><u>\$610 27</u></u>

—STEAM AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.—

Board.....	\$772 15		\$21 38
Supplies.....	13,176 07	Sale of Old Iron.....	
Uniforms.....	75 30		
Wages.....	<u>3,743 63</u>	<i>Expense</i>	
			<u>17,745 77</u>
			<u><u>\$17,767 15</u></u>

—TOILET ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1905.....	\$157 59	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1906.....	\$402 46
Board.....	914 12		
Laundering.....	708 05		
Supplies.....	1,090 37		
Uniforms.....	122 50		
Wages.....	<u>1,615 69</u>	<i>Expense</i>	
			<u>4,205 86</u>
			<u><u>\$4,608 32</u></u>

—SUMMARY.—

Billiards.....	\$169 13	Cigars.....	\$6,414 54
Bowling Alleys.....	(") 116 97	House Department.....	(") 23,050 61
Provisions.....	(") 1,621 77	Lodging.....	(") 3,540 32
Steam and Electric-Light Plant (expense of operation).....	17,745 77	Wines.....	(") 1,118 17
Toilet Rooms (expense connected therewith).....	4,205 86		
Profit.....	<u>10,264 14</u>		
			<u><u>\$34,123 64</u></u>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GUEST COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1906.

*To the President and Board of Directors,
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Guest Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year of 1906.

On January twentieth the Art Association formally presented to The Union League a large painting entitled the "Kearsarge and Alabama," by Xanthus Smith, depicting the great naval duel on June 19, 1864, off the coast of Cherbourg, France, between the cruiser Alabama, representing the Confederate States of America, and the sloop-of-war Kearsarge, representing the Navy of the United States of America. After the presentation, Rear-Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., Retired, the only surviving commissioned officer of the Kearsarge, delivered an interesting and instructive address on the cruise of the Kearsarge in search of the Alabama, and a description of the conflict as he saw it, which address will be mailed to the members with the minutes of the annual meeting.

Two important receptions were held, the first on February seventeenth, to Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Speaker Cannon delivered a very able address in the Assembly Hall, which will be printed and mailed to the members as part of the book containing the minutes of the annual meeting. After the address a reception was tendered to the Speaker which was largely attended by the members.

The second reception was tendered to Honorable Philander C. Knox, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, on March twenty-fourth, and was also largely attended by the members.

On each of the above occasions an orchestra was in attendance and a collation was served in the large café.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,

Chairman.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Remarks by Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, President of The Union League of Philadelphia, at a reception tendered to Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, February 17th, 1906.

The Union League of Philadelphia was founded to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln in the great contest upon which he was about to enter for the preservation of the Union; and from that time until now it has been the forum from which many of the most distinguished leaders of the Republican party have proclaimed and advocated the principles and policies which have done so much for the growth of our country and the advancement of its material prosperity.

It was with particular gratification to our members that the Board of Directors unanimously extended an invitation to the distinguished guest who has honored us with his presence this evening, and who has been a Republican since the organization of the party. In the memorable contest of 1860, he stumped the State of Illinois, advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for President of the United States. He has been a Member of Congress upwards of thirty years and has been on the firing line in every conflict in which the Republican party has been engaged during that period. He has been one of the strongest advocates of the great Republican policy of protection to American industry, to which we are indebted for the phenomenal prosperity our country enjoys to-day. He has been an advocate of the financial policy of the Republican party which has made an American dollar worth a dollar in all the commercial centres of the world.

We welcome him to-night as the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, an office of which he is not only worthy but which he fills with conspicuous ability, and, to quote the language of one of his distinguished predecessors, is "an office which has but one superior and no peer." We of The Union League of Philadelphia welcome him more

particularly for the long and distinguished services he has rendered the Republican party; and, above and beyond all else, we welcome him as Joseph G. Cannon, the man, who, as such, enjoys the esteem, the confidence and, I might add, the affection of not only the great body of the American people, but all his colleagues in Congress, irrespective of party affiliations.

It is with pleasure, my fellow members of The Union League, that I present to you the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

President Stuart's introduction was supplemented by the long continued cheering with which the League emphasized its greeting to the distinguished guest.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Illinois.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League—This organization which was first, as I recollect it, when yet a boy out on the Illinois prairies, in the dark days of the contest for the flag, "The Union Club"; later on, "The Union League of Philadelphia," born of patriotism and necessity in the throes of civil war—a great organization in a great city, performing its functions for the flag, for the Union, for our civilization—and from that time to this a Club of earnest, strong, forceful men allied with the principles of the Republican party, it has led the people of the United States by its testimony, by its example, by its counsel, by its aid, more forcefully than any other Club organization in the Republic. I will not seek to tell you of what you have accomplished; you know it as well, perhaps better, than I know it. It is an honor most profoundly and proudly recognized to receive an invitation from this great Club to be its guest upon this occasion. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the compliment.

And what has been wrought since your Club was organized? How we have doubled and one-half as much more in population since the great contest in which two and a-half million men in blue, for almost three years, did magnificent service that the country might live and the Union be preserved one country still from the northern boundaries to the Gulf and from the

Atlantic to the Golden Gate! After this was accomplished you did not lay the armor by but you preserved your organization and have wrought magnificently for the well being of all the people; so that to-day we have better morals, better laws, and considering the increase in population, those laws better enforced, better schools, colleges and universities, better civilization than ever before in the history of our race. (Applause.)

I am content to leave to the historian the task of recording the progress that we have made during the generation just past. Yet to-day, with all this progress and with our eighty millions of people, we have seen new problems arise to be solved. Ingenuity, intelligence, industry, the useful application of capital, have all joined hands in the development of the country. We have the present condition, and with that condition to-day we have to deal. So that in the main, to-night, as I shall talk to you for a brief space, let me talk of the duties of the present and prophesy, if I seek to turn prophet, of the possibilities of the near future, rather than to talk of the glorious record made in the past.

These problems that are upon us are to be solved not in passion, not in prejudice, but in the light of pure judgment. Taking account of sentiment, of prejudice if you choose, as these problems troop forward for solution we must deal with them and solve them as those who went before solved the problems that were presented to them. And yet there is nothing new in principle for us to deal with. The present condition that we have throughout the country, from the legal, from the industrial standpoint, is but another presentation of the progress that the race is making in the United States. And when the problems are solved they are to be solved by the principles written in the Constitution and the laws of the land, both National and State. They are not to be solved in passion or prejudice.

There is one thing that we are always to have in mind; first, that the fixed law, the Constitution of the United States, pertains to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the Constitutions of the respective States are to be kept ever in mind and that the law, both National and State, is to be enforced; that there are none in the Republic who are greater than the

law; and that that law, like the grace of God, is strong enough to throw its arm about the weakest as well as to control the strongest.

It is wonderful that we do not have more trouble than we seem to have. Civilization rests upon the self interest of the individual. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life," was the command placed upon the race by Deity, and from that time to this there has been no progress made by the race except under this law. It is greater than constitutions; it is greater than all laws in the world; and our people, our race, only makes progress as each individual of the race, under law, seeks by industry to work out his own salvation. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we sometimes forget in Illinois, and I dare say sometimes in Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere in the country, in the individual effort, the push, the hustle, of the moment, that every other individual has the same right to exist that we have. It is not wonderful that this should be the case. Think of it: three thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Golden Gate—a long ways from the Northern boundary to the Gulf! The population has doubled and half as much more since Lincoln took the oath of office; our great industries have multiplied and increased until we have become the greatest manufacturing nation and the greatest producing nation on earth. (Applause.) Did you ever stop long enough in the prosecution of your respective callings to think and realize that these eighty millions of people of ours (the world consisting of fifteen hundred millions of people) produce and consume one-third of all the products of human effort in the civilized world? And is it strange in this light of the fact that sometimes we do not pause to take an account of stock?

The pessimist says we grow worse, less patriotic. Nay, nay; we have been so busy that here and there we have neglected perhaps our duty to the man and the brother, and as we neglect our duty to all the people of all the country we suffer the penalty and the time comes when we have to take an account of stock, retrace our footsteps, turn over a new leaf as to our action for the common good and perform our duty as individual citizens of the Republic. By the by, is there a man of this Club, and I

might broaden it, of this city, of this country, if you choose, who does not hold all that is dearest to him subject to the law, subject to civilization, subject to the sentiment of all the people? Not one. If it were possible to break up the fountains of the Great Deep and let each man, great and small, depend alone upon his own effort in the Republic, we would have revolution and anarchy. What would it avail us if we toiled in the sweat of our faces for a daily wage if some man stronger than we are, with a strong hand, should take it? Why does not the strong man take it? Because all of the eighty millions of the people that constitute the country come to the rescue of the individual from the selfish standpoint; because if perchance you take from A that to which he is entitled, on the morrow the same rule may wander down the alphabet, stopping only at "&c." and deprive every other individual of his right. Now, in eighty millions of people you have a great many different kinds of people; you have now and then a man who is supremely selfish, you have now and then an ignorant man, you have now and then an avaricious individual, you have now and then a man who would take with a strong hand; but the great mass of our people are sensible and practical; and upon their being sensible and practical depends the civilization. And yet there be times when timid souls think that the end is here; there be other times when somebody steps forth and proclaims with a loud voice that God and one are a majority. Then another one would see him and go one better; it being the same thing in effect, differing only in saying "One and God are a majority"; and he proceeds to cry aloud and spare not. (Applause.)

And yet, gentlemen, we have enough of real difficulty in the Republic not to gather up imaginary trouble. Our Constitution is a written constitution. It exists in black and white. The English Constitution is not written, yet we have in most respects the common law in this country by inheritance. It is our law as well as their's substantially, as their language is our language and as their literature is our literature. Yet greater than laws, greater than written constitutions is a just, an intelligent and a righteous public sentiment that moulds and controls all things under our civilization. (Applause.) Once in a while you find a man who says, "Well, we have a constitution

and we are all safe"; and there are people in the country who believe that the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the respective States just protect everybody and regulate everything; and in their minds, some how or other, those constitutions and laws were made and we have not anything further to do. Oh, gentlemen, public sentiment made the law and the Constitution; and a righteous public sentiment alone will enforce them. Let me give you an example. Some years ago I wandered down into Mexico. Just after the McKinley law was passed I had a leave of absence for two years that I didn't ask for. I took my daughter and wandered about in this country some time and wandered down to Mexico and stayed down there a month. Judge of my surprise when I read the Constitution of the Republic of Mexico and found it substantially a copy of our constitution I inquired how many State governments there were. Thirty at that time, formed as ours are. And yet I found that the Constitution of Mexico and the organizations of the State governments in that Republic were as the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal. There was but one controlling force then, as there is now, in Mexico; and that force is known by the name of Diaz, the President; a great man, who would be impossible in the United States, with our civilization, but there an absolute necessity because there is an absence there of the public sentiment that is necessary to exist in the great majority of the people if that people are competent for self government. (Applause.) Prior to Juarez and more particularly prior to Diaz it was a semi-annual revolution in Mexico and there was no protection for life and property, just as it is down in San Domingo and some of our brother so-called Republics of central and South America. Diaz is not to be blamed. Great man as he is, he brought to that people the only government possible for them. They are not competent for self government.

So that constitutions and laws do not make safety; it is the people that make the safety. And that brings me for the moment to inquire about the peculiar jurisdiction under our public sentiment and our law in the United States. And if there be lawyers, as I have no doubt there are many, here to-night, I will say to them frankly, my friends, you could give me cards and

spades and then could tell me more about constitutions and laws and precedents in a minute than I could tell you in a day. But, after all, there are certain things that all of us understand about the Federal Government. It is a government of limited jurisdiction. Where ever it has jurisdiction it is supreme. There is room for but one sovereign on earth. There is only room for one God, not for many gods. In civil government there is only room for one sovereign power. Therefore, while the United States has power touching a question where it has jurisdiction, it is supreme. That was fought out by the arbitrament of war for the preservation of the Union. Now, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is covered in the Constitution. The Federal Government alone can declare war and make peace; the Federal Government—I mean now the United States—alone can make treaties, as the Constitution provides; the Federal Government alone can coin money; the Federal Government alone can regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations. That is the exact grant. There are many other things that the Federal Government can do, but the power not expressly granted by the States to the Federal Government (which is the great ocean of power that governs and controls eighty millions of people) remains with the forty-five States.

Now, if I were to criticize the trend of public sentiment—perhaps I might call it public apprehension, as we have it to-day—I would say that there is a tendency toward centralization, there is a tendency toward unloading the jurisdiction of the States upon the Federal Government. Let me speak of the reason why there seems to be this tendency. We are all very busy in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and Illinois. It is a great burden to many of us to give any time to our duties as citizens, so far as we owe duties from the standpoint of co-sovereigns. Then, again, the revenues that come to support the Federal Government come by way of indirect taxation. We get the revenue through the custom houses, it is collected through the internal revenue office, it is charged over without any blare of trumpets, upon the products that all of us consume; it is like all other indirect taxation, not realized by most of us when we pay it. Taxation in the main, in the State of Pennsylvania

and in the State of Illinois, to sustain the State government is direct. The collector, after the assessor has passed around, comes with the receipt and enforces the collection. If you don't pay, it is a lien upon your property which is sold to pay it. That is direct taxation. Therefore, as we are all fond of shuffling off burdens, we may say, "How easy it would be now if we could farther centralize the Federal Government and get rid of the burdens of local government to a greater or less extent by shifting them upon that power known as the United States; it will pay the expenses." That is one motive. Another motive equally strong is that, in our devotion to our peculiar callings, the best of us as a rule, in Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania and throughout the length and breadth of the country, are not willing to put aside a day here and a day there and as many days as are necessary, leave our business and devote our best efforts to the primary first and to the ballot box second, to see that the best judgment that comes from a well-informed public sentiment is registered when our officials are chosen either for legislative or judicial ends. Then again we find here and there a man who honestly believes he is too good to march along and keep step with the common herd. Then again we find here and there the demagogue who, when the penalty is to be paid for our individual neglect of attending to affairs that rest upon our shoulders for the common good, cries aloud and spares not. We have all these people in this world. I don't know that you have a great many or all of them here in Pennsylvania but they are found very considerably in Illinois, where I live. (Applause.)

Well, now, let me talk a minute farther about centralization, what it means. Three thousand miles across the continent is a long way; eighty millions of people are a great many, you can hardly conceive how many eighty millions are or how long it would take to count them or to make their acquaintance; and yet the voting population of these eighty millions of people are sovereign and control the country. Let us see what centralization means so far as the Federal Government is concerned. I have had more years of service in the National House of Representatives than I like to acknowledge; the truth is I am three score years, and some people say a little more. In this present Congress, the House organized on the first Monday of last

December, three hundred and eighty-six members. From that time to this, Mr. President, in round numbers, fifteen thousand bills have been introduced and referred to the appropriate Committees, and they cover almost everything. There is a flood of bills to amend the Inter-State Commerce law; there is another flood of bills to amend the Anti-trust law; there is another flood of bills for Federal control of insurance companies—bills for every conceivable purpose almost. The last one that I noticed was a bill to licence barbers in the United States so as to exterminate the "barber's itch." Now we have sixty-two committees of the House; the membership of three hundred and eighty-six is divided into sixty-two committees with jurisdiction defined by the rules of the House. Under the Constitution one-fifth of the members present can call the yeas and nays. Do you know that it takes forty minutes to call the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives? Then the bills have to be read when they come up for consideration. Now, if we say nothing about the reading of the bills and the calling of the yeas and nays; if all those bills were to be disposed of on the floor of the House, saying nothing about the Senate bills, which are sent over in great numbers, the life of a Congress being two years, and allowing one hour, without regard to debate or the reading of the bills for consideration, it would take ten years to give attention to every one of those bills! Now, then, in some respects I am an old-fashioned Democrat. Do you know that the contest during the civil war was as to whether or not the limited jurisdiction of the United States should be destroyed by the will of any State? It was decided in the negative. And yet the cry that was then lifted up for local self government in municipalities, in townships, in counties, in States—letting each citizen daily come in contact with the Government that he helps to create and pays for by direct taxation—is a proposition that is absolutely necessary to be realized by all of us and enforced by all of us if we are to remain competent for self government. No man can walk for another. No man who is worthy of exercising the franchise can walk under the shadow of another man's hat rim. The farther we get away from this idea of local self government in municipality, in township, in county and in State, the less competent we are to be good citizens. (Applause.)

Senator Penrose, you and I recollect that in the last few days the Governor of a Southern State addressed a letter to a Senator, which was read in the Senate and, I believe, noticed in the press, stating that the people of that sovereign State were powerless to protect themselves against violations of law upon the part of common carriers. The complaint was that the law remained unenforced and that the law needed amending in that great State and that they were powerless to enforce the law or to amend it; and they appealed, through that Senator, to the National Government to do certain things. The matters specified, as I recollect them, were, first, a request to compel the railways in that State to put in switches for citizens who desired to ship their products. It was alleged farther that there were favored citizens who had this opportunity and these switches, and there were others, not favored, who did not have them, the conditions being equal. Now, the Governor appealed to the Federal Goverment. What power had the Federal Government in the premises? Only the power that it gets under the Constitution, viz., that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations. Now, under certain conditions Congress may have the power as it affects commerce among the States. But, supposing it has that power, can Congress affect commerce within a State? Nay, nay; it has no such power. If the sovereign State exercises its power and enforces the law so as to make all citizens equal under the law, under similar conditions, then there would be no necessity, as to that exact complaint, to appeal to the Federal Government. I only mention this to show how rapidly we drift away from the law and, when as men and citizens we have full power to assert our rights, we supinely sit down and appeal to the Federal Government, "Help me or I sink."

Now, do you know what I would do, in all these cases, as to a matter that comes within the jurisdiction of the State, whether it be in city or county or State? My reply would go back, "You are free born and sovereign, and to you is given the great ocean of jurisdiction except so much of it as is granted to the Federal Government; and God helps those who help themselves—you are up against it." (Applause.)

But let us suppose for a moment now that all these things were unloaded upon the Federal Government. What would result? Let me give you briefly an example. Take Russia. In theory, Russia, as to her local affairs, is wonderfully democratic. There is the commune, the neighborhood. They have the initiative, but it is not effective until it journeys down to the capital of Russia and is turned up or turned down by the approval or disapproval of the Czar acting through his Ministers of various bureaus. What is the result? One hundred and fifty millions of people scattered almost from the Western boundary of China up to the North Sea, many people with different civilization, with different language, with different hopes, with different aspirations; and their initiatory movements have to be carried down to the capital, where has been accumulated an avalanche of projects so numerous that no central government could intelligently consider them. So that in Russia democracy exists only in theory or in name and is like the apples of Sodom, turning to ashes on the lips. Now, if you had that condition in this country you would have the same results. But, somebody asks, "Do you think there is any danger?" No, I don't think there is much danger; there is a tendency that way, but, after all that is said and done, coming as we came or as our ancestors came, from Scotland and England and Ireland and the Scandinavian countries and Germany and a smaller number from France—coming as they did, and as those people are still coming to better their condition by earning a living in the sweat of their faces—we know that the real strength of the government is in the people. Here the laboring man of to-day may have a son or a grandson who will be the capitalist of the next generation. Our people come from an ancestry that for two thousand years suffered all things, endured all things and accomplished all of good that there is in what has been accomplished. In war and peace and revolution and suffering and persecution, through the generations and the centuries, they have given us, by heredity, the civilization that we have; and to-day we, their descendants, may grow careless now and then, but, when the friction comes and the shoe pinches, we straighten up and march forward, keeping step and shouldering the burden of self government; and woe be to the man or the party that gets in our way.

Now, gentlemen, as a Representative in the National House of Representatives, may I talk politics for a few minutes to you Republicans? I believe The Union League Club is a Republican Club, a partisan Club—is it not? That is what I have always understood. Out in Illinois there is the Union League Club of Chicago, following afar off—I have the honor of being an out-of-town member of that Club—and that in the main is a Republican Club and always such. Ours is a government through organization; it is a government of the people; but, do you know, we are so busy out in Illinois, and you down here in Pennsylvania, that it is impossible for us to take our knitting and journey around and make the personal acquaintance of the voting population of eighty millions. We cannot do it. Therefore we must organize those holding similar opinions touching the proper policies to continue the Republican rule. We do it in various ways. We commence in our wards, our townships and our counties, and we resolute. It is easy for us to make resolutions. We call those who are in favor of a certain policy "Republicans," and those who favor a different policy "Democrats"; and the result is, as we make our platforms and, when entrusted with this power, enact our laws, by the aid of the press that reaches before the sun goes down throughout the length and breadth of the country almost every citizen, the people are informed as to what the principles of this party or that party are. Therefore organizing we select our delegates, we nominate our candidates for office; and those who agree substantially upon those principles record their ballots; and when they give those whom they select the power of attorney of a majority of eighty millions, to go to the National House of Representatives, they give it for the purpose of being represented by those agents, for the time being, along the line of the consensus of opinion of that majority. It has always been so ever since I can recollect, and I dare say always will remain to be so long as a government of the people remains. "United we stand, divided we fall." Your President has said that I have been of that party and with it since its organization. That is true. When it was organized in '56, I was not old enough to be a voter but I was of it and with it. Indeed the only paper that I read until I was twenty years older, except

the little county paper about so many inches long, was Horace Greeley's Weekly Tribune.

Now, this party of ours has not accomplished its purpose as some people claim; and it will not have accomplished its purpose until the principles and the policies which it is responsible for have ceased to be of importance to the well being of all the people. It did great work during the war for the Union. It has never been perfect. No man in it has been perfect. Take our first great leader in high position, Lincoln. He was not perfect; he was not even a man of culture, if you place up against him the measure of the college or the university. Born in Kentucky, dwelling in Indiana and Illinois, along the border, he was one of the common people who from day to day lived in the sweat of their faces. And when in the fullness of time he was chosen for the Chief Executive, and the great time of trial came, he did not turn a double somersault and before the sun went down on the Fourth of March, 1861, issue an emancipation proclamation freeing all the slaves. If he had done that he would have been a fool and an idiot. Yet in God's chancery human slavery then was just as evil as it was two years later, when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. Now, why did he not issue it at first? Because he would not have received the support of any but a very small minority of the people. A wise man, he kept a little in advance but, throwing his head over his shoulder he looked for the great column of a majority of the people to see whether they were within supporting distance. If he had followed the sentiment in New England, in New York, outside of the city, and in the northern portion of the country, away from the border, the Union would not exist to-day. You may say he was an opportunist. All men who do things are opportunists. In other words they are practical people. They move as rapidly as public sentiment will support. The insecure people and the unsafe people are those who profess to be leaders, who do not keep step with public sentiment, who are a little bit in advance of it or lag behind until public sentiment is a quarter of a mile ahead and then, when they discover this fact, turn a double somersault and shout, "Here we are, boys." (Applause.)

Now, I only speak of Lincoln and of the men who cooperated with him and of The Union League Club in Philadelphia to say how you had to journey. In the fulness of time, when the Union was preserved, then came a continuation of the policy that would make the Republic strong and prosperous. Therefore, we declare for the policy known as "the Republican policy." Why? Do you know that the cheapest government on earth is one in which you would have somebody like Diaz, or some wise man who knew more than anybody else on earth, clothe him with supreme power and let him run the government while you and I went about our ordinary affairs. Why, you would avoid the expense of educating all the sovereigns, the expense of elections, the time taken—thrown away, some people say, I do not—in ruling. That is the cheapest government on earth. Do you know what is the most expensive government on earth? It is a government of the people. Why? The sovereign must be wise as well as powerful. If he is not wise he is not a fit sovereign to rule. The life of a generation for adults, is about fifty-three to fifty-five years. All the while the sovereign comes upon the stage and disappears. He must be competent to rule the strongest, best government on earth or to contribute his mite towards the ruling of it. That means the school, the church; that means taxation; that means great burdens. And nobody can bear those burdens unless there is good remuneration for labor, for effort, whether it be of muscle or brain or both. Therefore, as you journey throughout the length and breadth of the country, the school house is to be found upon every hill-top and in every valley; the church here, there, yonder; the press everywhere. Now, a people to bear all these burdens must be well rewarded for effort. Therefore, under the policy of the American people, following the leadership of the Republican party (which is but another name for a majority of the people), we have our policy of Protection, under which is developed the resources of the country to be found within the boundaries of the Republic.

Until to-day the labor, efforts of mind or muscle, that make matter assume shape that becomes useful to mankind, is compensated at the rate of two, while the same effort elsewhere in the world only gets one. Somebody says this is a great waste.

Nay, nay. But there is a great expenditure. We followed this policy from the broad standpoint of the perpetuity of self-government. Therefore, the Republican party, reaching from the greatest of all the Republican States, the Keystone State of Pennsylvania, reaches across the continent.

I need not, I fancy, speak farther of the necessity of the existence of parties, especially of the Republican party. The minority party has its place. We always have it and always will have it. It watches and criticizes, sometimes justly and wisely, sometimes unjustly and unwisely; but it puts us upon our good behavior, and once in a great while, from one cause and another, it goes into power. God grant that there may not be a condition in my lifetime when the country will again be afflicted with it in power.

And now, in conclusion, let me say to you that the year is rapidly passing by. Every two years, in all the States, the people gather together to renew or refuse to renew the powers of attorney that they have given to their representatives in the National House of Representatives. Next November—soon to be here—that duty will be again performed. I will say to you in Pennsylvania, as I say to my own people in Illinois, it is up to you to do what you will do. Recollect, however, citizens of Pennsylvania, when you select your Representatives and they go to Washington, we in Illinois are just as much interested in a wise selection by you as you are, because, while they represent your interest directly, in the great ocean of legislation, they act for the best interests of all the people. And if I needed an excuse, that would be my excuse in talking politics to this Union League, which I was informed is a political, as well as a social club.

Now, I want to say one other thing. There are sixty-two committees in the House of Representatives. I told you about the fifteen thousand bills; I did not tell you about the great appropriation bills in addition to those fifteen thousand, the bills that carry appropriations for \$700,000,000 of expenditure every year. And it grows, it grows and it grows, year by year, as we increase in population, in business and in producing prosperity. Now, do you know that it takes from three to five months every year, accordingly as the session is a long or a short one, to

consider those great bills in committee; and then they are to be considered in the House and then in the Senate. That is a great sum; and it involves probably the rejection of a hundred millions, on the average, of the estimates made by the Executive, the sifting out, if you please, of the chaff, and the retention of the wheat. Now, that business that must be done takes substantially all the time of the House and the Senate. There is no time for the great mass of these fifteen thousand bills. And while the House has sixty-two committees and a membership of three hundred and eighty-six, one dozen (that is twelve) committees of the sixty-two have, under the rules of the House, the jurisdiction involving the preparation of the bills that must pass. Well, now, how are those committees composed? "Well," says somebody, "of the best men you have." Yes, that is the intention, but sometimes you do not have them. I have no doubt there are men in the National House of Representatives, who are now serving their first term, who from the standpoint of natural ability are quite equal to, perhaps the superiors of, any other men in the House; and yet in the organization of the committees they do not go upon those twelve committees. Why? Because they have not had the experience touching legislation that entitles them to go upon those committees. "But," says somebody, "they ought to go upon them." Well, now, let us see about it a moment. Suppose you wanted to make a locomotive, would you take a fellow who had never worked at it? Suppose you wanted to make a watch, what kind of a workman would you select? Why, he would have had to serve an apprenticeship, if you were to make it in the old-fashioned way, of several years. Suppose you wanted an expert man to place at the head of your great manufacturing establishment, or mercantile or banking establishment, would you take one who had several years' experience and had demonstrated his ability from that experience of being competent or partly competent, or would you go to the graduating class from the University of Pennsylvania, or of Yale or Harvard and take the brightest, smartest fellow and—presto, change—put him at the head of your great manufacturing business? Nay, nay; you would not do that because in the nature of things men must be familiar

with that with which they are called upon to deal. Therefore, if you take the list or committees you find them, both in the House and Senate, especially in the House, which is the larger body, composed of men who have had much service. "Well, why all this talk," somebody asks. I will tell you why. The member who gets a committee position upon this dozen of committees and is competent for that position is a man of four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen years' service. Well, now, he cannot have that length of service if he is a loafer, if he is an idler, as a general proposition. If he has rendered that length of service at the hands of an intelligent constituency, that is pretty good evidence that he is of come account, and that at least he has the hang of the shop; and having that he takes his committee position.

Now, then, in the history of the Republic, as a general rule the legislators who have been of most use to the Republic have come from the rural sections. "What," somebody says, "have we not the great capitalists in the city, who can reach out, touch a button and can affect the industries of a hundred counties, or of many States?" Yes. "Have they not more experience and ability than the average population in the country districts?" Yes, but the trouble is that there are so many of that class of men who are doing something else and who cannot afford to serve this apprenticeship on five thousand dollars a year, in Washington, that you send there, in the main, men who are not thus employed. And of the great cities of the country there is only one—and I measure my words—which for any considerable length of time, term in and term out, decade in and decade out, has been continually well represented in the National House of Representatives; and that is the great American city of Philadelphia. Think for a minute: There was your Randall; there was your elder Randall, the father of Samuel J.; there was your O'Neill; there was your Kelley; there was your Harmer—a faithful, industrious man, whom you honored for thirty years; not a talking man but a faithful, industrious, competent Representative, now dead and gone. And to-day, if you take the list of the committees and inquire about the records of your Representatives from this great city, while there are none of them who

have had the experience O'Neill and Randall and Kelley had nor seen the service they did, yet—measuring my words—there is not any city in the United States that is better represented in the National House of Representatives than your districts in Philadelphia.

"Well," somebody asks, "have you taken the job of re-electing these men?" No, I am telling you the plain, simple truth. If it is in your minds, or shall be, not to re-elect any or all of these men, then I appeal to you as one citizen of the Republic to another to cast about, to get the men who are best equipped for that service and who will agree to serve while you shall honor them with your confidence and send them down. In four, six, eight or ten years they will have the same experience that your present delegation has and will do no doubt as well as they do, perchance better—God knows, I do not.

Now, gentlemen, I have wandered along without manuscript. Somehow or other it is impossible for me to sit down in cold blood and write a speech. Therefore, I must talk as it is given to me to talk. The result is that sometimes I think I scatter worse than an old scattering shot-gun—you know what that is—but, after all, yours is like the Gridiron Club in Washington, as I am told that the ladies are always present at your meetings and the reporters never present. Therefore, I have been at perfect ease. If during the time that I have talked to you and you have given me your attention I have called to your notice things that you may not have thought of deliberately, I will have accomplished the object I had when I accepted your invitation. See to it, members of the Union League Club, with your faces towards the rising sun, full of life and vitality and hope and patriotism, that you prove yourselves, for the first generation in the twentieth century equal to those who went before you in the last generation of the nineteenth century. If you do, you will have done your duty and have paid a great debt that you owe to the memory of those who preceded you; and you will continue to lead, as they led, more potently in the Republican party and for its policies that run to all the people, than any other Club in the United States of America. Good-night. (Long continued applause.)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1906.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee are pleased to report that during the year the Treasurer exercised the usual care and efficiency with regard to the receipt and disbursement of the moneys of The Union League.

Authority was given to pay in full the \$1000 balance still due upon the mortgage on the Fifteenth Street properties, and at the present time The Union League holds these properties clear of any incumbrances. The only indebtedness outstanding against the real estate of The Union League is \$92,000 in bonds secured by mortgage, which are not due until 1909 and 1914, for the redemption of which there is on deposit in the Sinking Fund the sum of \$17,000, and \$10,000 additional will be deposited during December, 1906, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

At the adjourned annual meeting of The Union League, held November 13, 1905, the Board of Directors was authorized to issue bonds to be secured by a mortgage upon the real estate of The Union League, to the amount of \$1,000,000, one-half of which was to be used in securing funds for the erection of a building on the plot of ground designated on the plans, which were approved at that time, as Section C, which work was referred to the Building Committee for bids. After obtaining competitive bids for building this section, it was found that the building could not be erected within the sum appropriated, namely \$500,000, and the Finance Committee, therefore, seeing no need for the issue of bonds, did not proceed further in the matter. Should the Committee receive additional instructions in regard to this matter, it will be pleased to again take up the work, and carry it to completion.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Finance Committee.

DIMNER BEEBER,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1906.

*To the President and Board of Directors of
The Union League of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Library Committee presents the following Annual Report:

Your Committee has held, during the year of its service, monthly meetings, except during the summer vacation. Few complaints have been received and no changes have been made in the Library organization. Large numbers of books have been added by purchase and donation. This will appear by the list appended hereto.

Your Committee reports further that the available shelf space is about exhausted and some fifteen hundred volumes have been forced out of the Library to parts of the house where they are not readily accessible to the members.

The net income of the Pepper Fund, including a balance from

last year of \$132.27, was.....	\$471 77
Of which there has been expended for books.....	387 68
Leaving a balance of.....	\$84 09

The expenditures from the annual appropriation of.....\$5,000 00 have been as follows:

Newspapers and periodicals.....	\$1,793 67
Books.....	459 13
Binding.....	136 00
Stationery.....	5 05
Printing.....	11 25
Incidentals.....	53 30
Salary of Librarian.....	1,800 00
Board of Librarian.....	55 56
	4,313 96
Leaving a balance of.....	\$686 04

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. PORTER,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 11,878; there have been 99 volumes disposed of by way of sale or exchange; the accessions during the year amount to 481 volumes, divided as follows:

Works of Reference.....	89 volumes
History.....	83 "
Biography.....	42 "
Fiction.....	84 "
Poetry and Drama.....	14 "
Letters and Essays.....	25 "
Travels.....	29 "
Science and Useful Arts.....	11 "
Fine Arts and Amusements.....	13 "
Sociology and Politics.....	50 "
Philosophy and Religion.....	9 "
Collected Works.....	26 "
Bibliography.....	5 "
Magazines bound.....	1 "

Of the above there were obtained by purchase 385 volumes and through donation 96 volumes. There were also received by gift 100 pamphlets and unbound volumes. The number of volumes bound, rebound and repaired amount to 90.

The following changes have been made in our list of periodicals and newspapers: "Country Life," weekly; "Country Life in America," monthly; "The Rudder," monthly; "Motor Print," monthly; "The Army List and Directory," monthly; "Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Museum," quarterly; "Putnam's Monthly," in which the "Critic" has been merged, and the "San Francisco Call," daily, have been added to the list. "Longman's Magazine," monthly, and the Philadelphia "Sunday World" are no longer published. The "United Service Magazine" has been merged in "Army and Navy Life," monthly, and "The North American Review" has become a semi-monthly. "Public Opinion" has been combined with "The Literary Digest."

The increase in the average attendance of members at the League has necessitated some corresponding growth in our lists of daily papers.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS.

	<i>By Subscription.</i>	<i>By Donation.</i>
Foreign and American Dailies.....	33	5
" " " Weeklylies.....	65	21
" " " Monthlies.....	48	21
" " " Quarterlies.....	8	4
" " " Yearlies.....	4	6
Total.....	215	

LIST OF DONATIONS.

DONOR.

Catalogue of United States Public Documents, Nos. 129-140	United States Government.
List of Books and other Bibliographic Publications of the Library of Congress.....	" " "
Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution for 1904.....	" " "
Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States, corrected to date.....	" " "
Army Register for 1906.....	" " "
Navy Register for 1906.....	" " "
Annual Report of Commissioner of Navigation for 1905.....	" " "
Report of Librarian of Congress for 1905....	" " "
Twenty-second Annual Report of United States Civil Service Commission, for 1905	" " "
Report of Interstate Commerce Commission on Railways and Freight Tariffs.....	" " "
Statistical Abstract of the United States, of the World, and other Publications of the Department of Commerce and Labor.....	" " "
Annual Report of Director of the Mint for 1905.....	" " "
Report on Production of Precious Metals for 1904.....	" " "
Benjamin Franklin Papers in Library of Congress.....	" " "
Report of Commissioner of Education; 2 vols.....	" " "
Official Register of the United States; 2 vols.....	Hon. H. H. Bingham.
Special Reports of United States Census....	" " "
Congressional Directory.....	" " "

DONOR

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Vol. 20.....	Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., deceased.
Memorial Addresses on Henry Burk, M. C. from Pennsylvania.....	" " "
Journal of the Continental Congress, edited by W. C. Ford; Vol. 4.....	Hon. George D. McCreary.
Official Gazette, United States Patent Office.....	" " "
Report on the Japanese Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War; by Surg. W. C. Braisted.....	Medical Inspector J. C. Spear, U. S. N.
Report on the Russian Medical and Sanitary Features of the Russo-Japanese War; by Surg. Raymond Spear, U. S. N..	Surg.-Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.
History of 187th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and First Battalion, Pennsylvania Six Months Volunteers; J. M. Gibbs.....	Pennsylvania State Library.
History of 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers.....	" " "
History of 106th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. R. C. Ward.....	" " "
History of 121st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.....	" " "
History of the "Bucktails" (13th Pennsylvania Reserves).....	" " "
Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1905.....	" " "
Annual Report of Insurance Commissioner for 1904, Part 2.....	" " "
Historical Sketches of Carlisle and of Northwestern Pennsylvania; J. B. Klem and J. B. Brown.....	" " "
Report of Department of Mines of Pennsylvania, Part 1, Anthracite, 1904.....	" " "
Fifteenth Annual Report, Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania, 1904.....	" " "
Vetoes of the Governor, 1905.....	" " "
Report of Commissioner of Banking, 1904, Part 2.....	" " "
Annual Report, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Part 4.....	" " "
Thirty-fifth Annual Report, Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.....	" " "

DONOR.			
State Treasurer's Annual and Detailed Reports, 1905.....	Pennsylvania State Library.	"	"
Auditor-General's Report, 1904.....	"	"	"
Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1905.....	"	"	"
Report of State Board of Health for 1904-05	"	"	"
Laws of the General Assembly, Extra Session, 1906.....	"	"	"
Report of Commissioner of Banking, 1905, Part 1.....	"	"	"
Annual Report, Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, for 1905.....	"	"	"
Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, January 15, 1906.....	"	"	"
Senate Memorial on death of Hon. Edwin W. Smiley.....	"	"	"
Senate Memorial on death of Hon. Horatio B. Hackett.....	"	"	"
Senate Memorial on death of Hon. Alex. E. Patton.....	"	"	"
Senate Memorial on death of Hon. John T. Harrison.....	"	"	"
Annual Report, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1905.....	"	"	"
Fortieth Annual Encampment, G. A. R., Pennsylvania Department.....	"	"	"
Club Book of Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, 1905-06.....	Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs.		
Laws of New Jersey relative to Business Companies.....	N. J. Corp. Guarantee and Trust Company.		
The Nile; E. A. W. Budge.....	W. W. Steel, Esq.		
Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1905.....	Hon. Henry F. Walton.		
Hand-Book of Railroad Securities, Jan., 1906, William G. Hopper & Co.			
A Contribution to the Oceanography of the Pacific; James M. Flint.....	Dr. J. B. Parker.		
Military Order Congress Medal of Honor Legion of the United States; Gen. Muholland.....	Major Edwin N. Benson.		
Newport, Our Social Capital; Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer.....	J. Bertram Lippincott, Esq.		
Genealogical Record of St. Nicholas Society of New York.....	St. Nicholas Society.		
Legislative Manual of New Jersey, 1906.....	Hon. B. H. Minch.		

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- In Memoriam*—J. Martin Rommel and B.
 Frank Breneman..... Five O'Clock Club.
- Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of
 Settlement of Jews in the United States,
 Thanksgiving Day, 1905..... N. Y. Co-operative Society.
- By-Laws of the Thomas Hunter Association,
 Roll No. 35..... Charles D. Graham, Esq.
- Fifty-second Annual Report, City Controller
 of Philadelphia, 1905..... Capt. John W. Walton.
- American Newspaper Annual for 1906..... Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son.
- Chambers Encyclopædia, Edition of 1906,
 10 vols..... J. Bertram Lippincott, Esq.
- Archives of New Jersey, 1st Ser., Vol. 25.... New Jersey State Library.
- Hand-Book of Gasoline Automobiles, 1906.. Association of Licensed Auto-
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- Register of the Military Order of the Loyal
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- Report of State Board of Health of Penn-
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- American Buyers' Directory, 1906-07 Trades Publishing Co.
- The Habitant, and other French-Canadian
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- The United States Club Register, 1906..... Dockham Publishing Co.
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- Thirty-first Annual Report, Philadelphia
 Maritime Exchange..... Philadelphia Maritime Exch.
- Annual Proceedings, Pennsylvania Society
 Sons of the Revolution, 1905-06..... P. S. S. R.
- "Bridge" Rules in Rhyme; H. C. Du Val... Gregorian Hotel, N. Y.
- Proceedings, National Congress on Uniform
 Divorce Laws, February 19, 1906..... Walter George Smith, Esq.
- Annual Reports of The Union League; back
 issues..... Miers Busch, Esq.
- Year-Book of Pennsylvania State League
 of Republican Clubs, 1906-07 Albert J. Edwards, Esq.
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 of Republican Clubs, 1906-07 Hon. J. Hampton Moore.
- A Miracle in Stone; J. A. Seiss..... John Mason, Esq.
- A Decade of Civic Development; Charles
 Zueblin..... Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
- Winter Excursions, P. R. R., 1905-06..... M. Riebenack, Esq.
- The Facts about R. R. Rates..... Unknown.

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One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Annual Re-	
port, Pennsylvania Hospital.....	Pennsylvania Hospital.
Introduccion a la Historia de las Institu-	
ciones locales de Cuba; Dr. F. Carrera y	
Justiz; 2 vols.....	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
Shorthand in its Historical and Practical	
Aspects; Stephen W. White.....	The author.
Proposed Bills to make Uniform "The Law	
of Sales," etc.; Committee of American	
Bar Association.....	Walter George Smith, Esq.
Catalogue of Mass. Institute of Tech.....	Mass. Institute of Tech.
Benjamin Franklin; a Speech by C. Stuart	
Patterson, 6th January, 1906.....	The author.
Catalogue of Columbia University, 1905-06	Columbia University.
Twenty-third Annual Report, Indian Rights	
Association.....	Indian Rights Association.
Observations among the Sioux; M. K.	
Sniffen.....	" " "
A Question of National Honor.....	" " "
President's Report, Mass. Inst. of Tech.....	Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Register of Porto Rico for 1905.....	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
Excerpts from Address of Albert J. Edwards,	
Esq., Lincoln's Birthday, 1906.....	Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs.
Annual Reports and Pamphlets of The Union	
League.....	W. B. Whitney, Esq.
Columbia University Quarterly.....	Columbia University.
A Short Story of the First Day's Fight at	
Gettysburg; Gen. H. S. Huidekoper.....	The author.
Twenty-fifth Annual Festival, New England	
Society of Pennsylvania.....	New England Society of Pa.
The Alabama and the Kearsarge; account	
by Frederick M. Edge.....	Charles D. Norton, Esq.
"Franklin and Fires,".....	Phila. Contributionship.
A League of Peace; Andrew Carnegie.....	Unknown.
A Menace to the Reindeer Industry.....	Indian Rights Association.
Bulletins of Philadelphia Library.....	James G. Barnwell, Esq.
Illustrated Catalogue of Exhibition of April,	
1906.....	Art Club of Philadelphia.
Interior View of the Cooper Shop Vol.	
Refreshment Saloon; unmounted chromo.	Unknown.
Pour l'Arbitrage, Discours rectoral par	
M. Andrew Carnegie.....	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
Tenth Annual Report, Philadelphia Free	
Library.....	Philadelphia Free Library.

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Programmes of Golden Jubilee of the Repub-	
lican Party, 1856-1906.....	Republican National League.
Journal of Prison Discipline and Philan-	
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Summer Excursion Routes, P. & R. R. R. E. J. Weeks, Esq.	
Tourist Guide and Time-Tables, 1906.....	No. Brit. R. W.
Summer Excursion Routes, P. R. R., 1906..	M. Riebenack, Esq.
Recreation Centres in Chicago Parks; G.	
R. Taylor.....	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
Report of "Committee of Twenty" on the	
City of Philadelphia.....	Nat. Bd. of Fire Underwriters.
Proceedings, Eleventh Annual Convention,	
National Association of Mfrs. of U. S.....	N. A. M. of U. S.
Canadian Year-Book for 1906.....	Supt. of Immigration.
Catalogue of University of Pennsylvania,	
1905-06	University of Pennsylvania.
Proceedings of University Day.....	" "
Proceedings of Commencement Day.....	" "
Uniform Municipal Accounting, Proceed-	
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Guide-Book to Madeira; Reid.....	John Mason, Esq.
Guide to the Azores; F. S. Mayor.....	" "
Year-Books of Pennsylvania Society of	
New York, 1901-06; 6 vols.....	Pennsylvania Society of N. Y.
Golden Jubilee of the Republican Party,	
Philadelphia, June, 1906; A. B. Burk.....	Republican Advisory Cam- paign Committee.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before
The Union League of Philadelphia

on
Saturday evening, January 20, 1906

By
Rear Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U.S.N., Retired

At the presentation by the Art Association
of the painting representing the
battle between the

Kearsarge and Alabama



Philadelphia 1906

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AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILA-
DELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 20th, 1906.



ON. EDWIN S. STUART, President, called the meeting to order. Rear Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., Retired; the Secretary, Mr. William H. Lambert; and Mr. Abraham Barker also occupied the platform.

COLONEL R. DALE BENSON was recognized by the Chair and said:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of The Union League: A pleasant and agreeable duty comes to me this evening, though it is to be regretted that this is through the absence from the city of Mr. E. Burgess Warren, President of the Art Association of The Union League of Philadelphia, at whose request I am acting as a representative of its membership.

This Association in 1881 was conceived by our late lamented fellow member, Joseph Storm Patterson, whose interest in and devotion to The Union League was markedly conspicuous; and to commemorate that devotion, his widow has placed the beautiful marble statue of *Abdiel* in your Reception Room. The mission of the Art Association is to enhance the attractiveness and adornment of your Club House by the purchase and presentation of paintings and sculpture and other works of art.

It was recognized at that time that it might be a questionable policy to draw upon the exchequer of the League for such purposes, while a bonded indebtedness remained upon the property, and this Association stepped into the breach. The encouragement and endorsement of the successive Boards of Directors has always been accorded to it in most generous terms, and this has acted as an inspiration to continue its existence.

For a quarter of a century its work has been prosecuted unostentatiously and unselfishly, and with a goodly measure of success, as your walls and halls will testify. The membership is voluntary—a small annual subscription is all that is required for enrollment.

It is not expected that I shall enter into details on this occasion, but may I not state that its organization has been the incentive to the formation of similar organizations in many other institutions in this country; its expenditures have aggregated tens of thousands of dollars; and its aim has always been in its purchases, that they shall be truly artistic, characterized by a chasteness, culture, and refinement, that the result might not only be a means of education, but might also bring pleasure to donor and recipient.

If you can mentally picture the effect that would be produced in your beautiful Club House, should all the works of art presented by the Art Association be removed therefrom, the appearance of the walls and halls would then enable you to estimate to some extent what has been quietly accomplished by this Association.

Tonight it comes forward, in conformity with the traditional lines of The Union League, with a historical canvas for presentation to your patriotic institution—an institution that contributed so largely to the maintenance of the Union of States in the dark period of the Civil War. The canvas exhibits the master hand of the marine painter, Mr. Xanthus Smith, who is your guest tonight. Before its purchase it had the careful scrutiny of the Art Association, aided largely by, and finally with the full approval of, a participant in the scene depicted, as to its accuracy.

It may be interesting to the membership to hear a sketch of the artist, who is not only a native of our city but served in the United States Navy during the Civil War.

Xanthus Smith, the artist, is well known in Philadelphia as a marine painter. He belongs to a family of artists, his father being Russell Smith, the famed scenic artist, and his sister, Mary Smith, who won a reputation in oils. He was born in Philadelphia, and is identified in his work with his native city. His chief branch has been marine painting, and having during the war of the Rebellion served in the navy, on the staff of Admiral Du Pont,

and in Admiral Lee's and Admiral Farragut's squadrons, has been well qualified to paint the naval engagements of that war. He was busy with his sketch-book and pencil at all times that permitted during his service, and thus acquired the necessary material to give accurateness to his paintings. Some of his principal works are "The Battle of Fort Fisher," in the permanent collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; "The Sinking of the Cumberland" and "Battle with the Ram Tennessee," in the Harrison collection; "Admiral Farragut entering Mobile Bay," Agnew Collection; and many others; in addition to the "Monitor and Merrimac," long the property of The Union League; and the "Kearsarge and Alabama," now also to have the distinction of a place in this patriotic and honored institution.

It will not be my province to attempt to detail the incidents that the picture presents, as you are to be honored with the historical facts by one of our members who was a participant in the action, and today the only living commissioned officer of the United States Navy that stood upon the deck of the American ship.

Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting through you to The Union League of Philadelphia, on the behalf of the membership of its Art Association, a painting which represents the valor and a notable achievement of the American navy. (Applause.)

On Sunday, June 19th, 1864, off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, was fought that "great naval duel" between the cruiser Alabama, representing the Confederate States of America, and the sloop of war Kearsarge, representing the navy of the United States of America. Previous to and incident to the battle, not only this nation, but the world at large, awaited the issue with bated breath—portentous in result in the event of the defeat of the Kearsarge. The cause of right won—the Kearsarge was victorious.

May The Union League of Philadelphia ever be true to that patriotism espoused in 1862, and may Providence continue to smile upon and prosper the United States of America as a world power. (Applause.)

NOTE. (The painting of the "Kearsarge and Alabama" had been placed on the mantel above the platform, and draped with a large American Flag. At the close of Colonel Benson's remarks, the flag was raised, unveiling the painting, amidst continued applause.)

PRESIDENT STUART: I accept with great pleasure in the name of, and for The Union League, the painting the "Kearsarge and Alabama," which has just been presented on behalf of the Art Association.

I find, since the formation of the Art Association in 1881, it has expended upwards of \$80,000 upon works of art, which add so materially to the adornment of The Union League House. That the splendid work accomplished by this Association is appreciated, is evidenced by the presence of so many members tonight, and will be an incentive, not only to the Association to continue the work, but to the members to assist them in every way possible.

It seems particularly appropriate that a picture of this historical character should hang upon the walls of The Union League, of which Captain Winslow, the commander of the Kearsarge, was an honorary member, and to whom The Union League presented, shortly after that great battle, a silver medal in commemoration of his victory.

We have upon our roll of membership the only surviving commissioned officer of the Kearsarge, who stood upon the deck of that glorious ship on that memorable June 19, 1864, and who will tell of the cruise of the Kearsarge in search of the Alabama and the story of the conflict as he saw it.

It is with pleasure I present to you Rear Admiral Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., Retired.

ADDRESS OF REAR ADMIRAL SMITH



R. PRESIDENT and members of The Union League: As has been suggested, I propose, this evening, to attempt a sketch of the cruise of the United States sloop of war Kearsarge, during the great Rebellion, and her fight with the Confederate States steamer Alabama, in 1864. I deem it an honor and a privilege to appear before you on this occasion—an honor to myself, because I appear before an organization of men distinguished for their loyal

devotion to lofty patriotism and pure government—a privilege, because it affords an opportunity to relate an important, and, in effect, a far-reaching achievement of the American navy. It is, however, with unfeigned embarrassment that I enter upon this undertaking, because, if I confine myself to the facts of record, as I must, it will appear very quickly that I am telling a twice-told tale, and possibly it will seem that I am doing my utmost to maintain the reputation of the sailor for spinning long yarns. These long yarns and tales often have a potent soporific effect, and so, if, in the course of my story, some of you should walk out in your sleep into a more exhilarating atmosphere it will occasion no surprise. (Laughter.)

Historical details of naval warfare are often meagre and unsatisfactory, while the prowess of the soldier is sung in the songs of the street, and elaborately rehearsed in story the whole civilized world over.

During our great Rebellion, the press correspondent, with characteristic sagacity, more frequently sought the camp-fires of the soldier, the comforts of a farmhouse near the army headquarters, or the gentle lope of a cavalry horse to the less attractive fascinations of life on the ocean wave. The news reporter sketched with masterly stroke the minutest features of army life, and our orator soldiers have illumined the history of our army with a splendor of diction equalled only by the matchless skill displayed in achieving their triumphs.

In the rehearsal of this scrap of naval history you will not be blinded by the sweet smoke of rhetoric, your imagination will not be stirred by glowing descriptions of armies marching in splendid array to the shock of battle, you will not see the rush of cavalry into the "jaws of hell," as at Balaklava, nor earth mines yawning beneath the feet of regiments, as at Petersburg.

The story of the Kearsarge is short and simple, but the circumstances and conditions under which her battle with the Alabama was fought, and the effect of the resulting victory upon European sentiment involve more extended consideration.

Apart from a rapid review of some of these conditions, your attention will be invited to nothing more thrilling than the recital of the more important incidents which occurred during a three

years' cruise of one hundred and sixty-two American tars and their ship, over different portions of the globe, from the frozen shores of Maine, amid furious gales which threatened destruction, to Madeira, with her vine-clad steeps and blossoming vales ; to Cadiz, whose ancient origin antedates the birth of history ; to the Bay of Gibraltar, whose rocky defences have become a synonym for impregnability ; to the Canaries, whose glorious peak of Teneriffe rises through the heat of perpetual summer to regions of perpetual snow ; to the lake-like harbor of Ferrol, where the old naval kingdom of Spain was building her first iron-clads under the supervision of an American engineer ; to the extensive French naval station of Brest, first established by Richelieu, with its spacious and beautiful harbor ; to Flushing, Dover, Calais, Boulogne, London, and other ports on either side of the Channel, including Cherbourg, where the notorious corsair was shot to death ; then through the calm seas of the tropics to the West India Isles ; and finally back again once more, rewarded by a great nation's plaudits, to the rock-bound coast of New England. (Applause.)

THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR

The conditions and experiences of the soldier and sailor, during active service, are as dissimilar as are their methods of warfare.

One day the soldier builds a fort or bridges a stream, the next he wins a battle or retreats before a victorious foe. Now he lives on the fat of the land, then he faints with hunger and thirst ; at times he sleeps beneath the clear blue vault of the heavens, and again the chilling storm beats pitilessly on his jaded form stretched on the bare ground beside his rusting musket, his slumbers disturbed by fitful dreams of the struggle on the contested field, where "lie rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent."

The sailor's life is less varied. He swings nightly from the same peg. His dreams are seldom disturbed even by the recollection of his sins. His ship is his horse, his kitchen, his ambulance, his fortress, his hospital, and his battle-field. He knows every inch of his stamping-ground. He treads it daily, in calm and in storm, in dance and in song, amid the terrors of battle and the solemn burial of his dead comrades.

As the morning light breaks, the shrill notes of the boatswain's whistle call the man-o'-war's man to duty. At this signal he rises from his slumbers, ties up his hammock in a mummy-like roll, and stows it away in the nettings. Coffee rouses his still sluggish senses to the daily routine of scrubbing and drills.

The enemy that most frequently disturbs the even tenor of the sailor's life comes without a declaration of war. It is the storm-king when he rushes forth with lowering brow, bellowing thunder, hurling his lightning bolts and lashing the ocean to terrific fury. Sleep is banished by the monster's dread roar. The sailor rolls into his hammock and out of it, he rolls his coffee, soup, and biscuit down his throat, and not unfrequently rolls them all overboard through the same channel; indeed, he rolls in ceaseless motion and discomfort during the entire reign of the storm-king.

STEAM PROPULSION

The conflict between the Kearsarge and the Alabama may be regarded as the first open sea fight between vessels of equal size and nearly equal armament, under steam propulsion, and with what was then modern ordnance.

At that time development in the art of building war-vessels was in full progress. England had shortly before completed four great iron-clad vessels of the Warrior and Black Prince type. They had four and one-half inches of steel armor, were of 9000 tons burthen, and were armed with four ten ton guns, and 28 six and one-half ton Armstrong breech-loading rifles.

The French had really led the way in the use of steel armor, but the idea of armored ships, like so many other useful and ingenious mechanical inventions, is said to have originated in the United States.

The Warrior and Black Prince were stately, majestic, powerful, and graceful specimens of naval architecture, and when the little Kearsarge swept by them in Gibraltar Bay she dwarfed into insignificance by comparison.

The comparison thus afforded impressed the officers of our little ship with the feeling that should England recognize the states in rebellion as a separate national government, it would result in a permanent dissolution of the Union. It seemed as

though the Warrior and Black Prince, and their sister ships, could sweep the entire Union navy from the ocean.

But appearances sometimes beguile the wisest into error, and this overwhelming exhibition of England's naval power proved to be little more than a passing show ; for these new fighting machines, formidable as they seemed, proved to be failures, and were summarily retired as unsuited even to play at the game of war on practice cruises.

Since then the art of naval architecture and gun-making is measured by colossus-like strides.

Meantime the personnel has changed. The exclusive province of Jack Tar has been invaded. The classic sailor no longer shifts ballast by a roll of his tobacco quid ; his canvas wings, which once flapped to the melody of his whistle, have been shorn ; his spars have been knocked down ; the inspiration which he once drew from the whiskey-tot is now drawn from the coffee-pot ; his craft no longer drifts lazily through the doldrums of the tropics, but is driven through with the speed of the dolphin by the stoker and the engineer ; his tarry palm has softened and his former dignities and glories have been appropriated by the horny-handed wizard of machinery. Vulcan now rides in Neptune's barge.

THE SUMTER AND SEMMES

It was during the rapid change and progress in naval architecture and ordnance in England and France that the great Rebellion in the United States broke forth with bewildering force. Inasmuch as the first movements of the Kearsarge were determined by the first effort to create a Confederate navy, a brief account of the latter seems unavoidable. On the 9th of February, 1861, the Confederate government was elected.

Commander Semmes, of the United States Navy, tendered his resignation from that service six days afterwards.

Three days later, Semmes was ordered, on his own application, to the command of a small steamer, called the Havana, which plied between Cuba and New Orleans, and which, after fitting for the Confederate naval service, was named Sumter. It was not until the 30th of June following that Semmes succeeded in

running the blockade off New Orleans. On the 3rd of July he began his notorious career by burning at sea the fine merchantman Golden Rocket, of Bangor, Maine. Seventeen other captures followed in rapid succession, seven of which were burned, and their destruction inflamed public passion to a degree never known before or since in this country. Semmes held eight men, taken from the Joseph Maxwell, as hostages, to be executed or otherwise disposed of, according to the action of the United States Government in the case of the prisoners taken from the Savannah, a Confederate corsair which had been captured by the United States sloop Perry.

President Lincoln, by proclamation, April 15th, 1863, declared that "Such persons will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy."

Preparations were hurriedly made for the capture of the Sumter. The sloop of war Kearsarge had been built at the Kittery Navy Yard, Maine, and her construction was completed with the celerity which marked most of the movements of the government in those feverish times. From the date her keel was laid to the date of launching was three months. Within four months she had been rigged, manned, armed, and placed in commission. On the 15th of February, 1862, she steamed out of the port of Kittery under orders for Cadiz, in search of the Sumter.

The cold was intense. Frosty northern storms prevailed. Ice shrouded the Kearsarge from topmast to water-line. Officers and crew were wrapped in woolens. In their living apartments they fanned the chilling air with heated shot and swinging grates of burning charcoal, steam heat at that time not having been adopted for ships of war. Pitiless gales continued to sweep her through tumultuous seas, and, with indiscriminate violence, split her sails and carried away two boats, in which were stored with pious care select contributions from the Bible Society. Buffeted by irresistible hurricanes, the ship was forced back upon her course, and for three days ran before the wind like a retreating foe, when, the gales moderating, she came about and renewed her struggles against heavy seas. For a new ship and a green crew these trials were severe.

After contending thus for seventeen days fairer weather set in,

and on the 22nd of February, the beautiful Island of Madeira, radiant as a bride robed in flowers and vines, and welcoming with sunny smiles, rose before our enraptured vision.

Having procured new boats and replenished our supplies, we steamed away for the port of Cadiz, where we cast anchor on the 4th day of March, 1862. The Sumter had preceded us three months earlier. Her reception there was inhospitable. Although Semmes represented his vessel as unseaworthy, he was ordered to depart within twenty-four hours. From this order Semmes appealed to the government at Madrid, which authorized him to land prisoners and make repairs. Before actually commencing repairs he received peremptory orders to depart within the short space of six hours. Semmes again begged for an extension, which was conceded. Smarting under the ungracious treatment he had received, he steamed out of Cadiz harbor and, during the night, proceeded en route to Gibraltar.

The Sumter made Gibraltar Light as day was dawning, and, while moving rapidly with the current up the Strait, discovered two sails, distinctly American, near the African coast. Semmes diverged from his course to overtake them. His first victim was the Neapolitan. He thus describes the capture. "The cat ran close enough to parley with the mouse before she put her paw on it. She had been freshly painted with the old robber, the bald eagle, surrounded with stars gilded on her stern ; her decks looked white and sweet after the morning's ablutions which she had just undergone ; her sails were well hoisted and her sheets well home ; in short she was a picture to look at, and the cat looked at her as a cat only can look at a sleek mouse."

Then, transferring the crew and passengers from the doomed ship to the Sumter, the corsair burned her to the water's edge, within sight of Europe and Africa, large numbers of the Gibraltar garrison and its inhabitants assembling at prominent points to witness the conflagration.

Semmes writes : "Half the town rushed to Europa Point and to the signal-station to watch the chase and capture."

At Gibraltar Semmes was welcomed with marked courtesy. Early the next morning after his arrival, officers of the garrison,

and of the navy, called on board to pay their respects ; the Admiral of the port, Sir Frederick Warden, supplied an anchor ; the military commander, Sir William Codrington, interchanged courtesies ; and he was dined by the 100th Canadian Regiment.

The success of Captain Semmes, when he first reached Cadiz, in obtaining permission from the Spanish Government to enter the Royal Docks for repairs, led to great exaltation of mind. While in the flush of this diplomatic success, he addressed a letter to the "London Times" in which he bitterly denounced our Secretary of the Navy for characterizing the destruction of defenceless merchantmen at sea as "piratical warfare."

"Mr. Welles" he says, "also in imitation of the dirty and "mendacious press of the Yankee states, calls me a pirate. He "dares not send a ship of equal force to meet me ; and if he "dared to do so, I venture to say that officer would not dare to "fight me. He knows better than this. He knows that I have "been regularly commissioned as a ship of war of the Confederate "States."

Such was the low estimate that he placed upon the ability, the sense of duty, and the courage of his former comrades with whom he had been trained in the United States Navy.

Learning of the presence of the Sumter at Gibraltar, the Kearsarge left Cadiz on the 8th of March, and entered Gibraltar Bay the same evening.

Without waiting for the visitation of the local officials, the Kearsarge steamed rapidly through the shipping in the harbor and anchored within short cable's length of the dreaded corsair.

The unheralded and sudden appearance of the Union ship before this powerful fortress, and the appropriation of an anchorage so near her enemy, created something of a sensation. It became a matter of speculation, alike to the enemy and to the curious spectators on shore, as to what the next action of the Kearsarge would be. Altogether the scene was one not to be forgotten.

The flag of nearly every nation was flying from the shipping in the harbor. Semmes could be distinctly seen as he paced the deck of his ship, with head bent forward, both hands beneath his coat-tails, now and then removing one to twirl his pointed moustache.

On shore could be seen scarlet uniforms of the British soldiery mingling with dignified figures of gaily turbaned Moors and plainly garbed citizens.

As darkness approached, the Sumter's crew gathered to the port side of their ship and sang several songs that aroused our crew to fighting pitch.

When the echoes of the rebel songs died away, the Kearsarge crew responded with patriotic songs, closing with the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner," while the Stars and Stripes were lowered, as the sun went down, and "the men without a country" looked on in significant silence.

Under the Queen's proclamation of neutrality the Kearsarge was notified to leave within twenty-four hours after her entry, and the next morning she steamed across the Bay to the Spanish port of Algeciras, some six miles distant, whence vigilant watch was kept on the enemy by day and night.

The severe strain to which our new ship had been exposed, during the stormy passage across the Atlantic, rendered repairs unavoidable, and twice, with the friendly permission of the Spanish Government, we availed ourselves of the facilities of the Royal Dock Yards at La Carracca, near Cadiz.

During our absence, Semmes, and nine of his officers, abandoned the Sumter and proceeded to Nassau, by way of Liverpool. We continued watch upon the abandoned Sumter for four months, when we were relieved by the little monitor Chippewa, which, owing to her diminutive size, was affectionately called "The Chip of War" by our sailors, and she was the first that had ever before undertaken such a voyage as hers across the Atlantic.

On the 12th of September we started on our cruise to Madeira and the Azores, during which the Sumter was sold to a British merchant, against the protest of the American Consul, escaped the vigilance of the Chippewa during the impenetrable darkness of a tempestuous night, christened anew as the Gibraltar, made a successful voyage as a blockade-runner to a Southern port, and was finally lost in the North Sea.

For the second time the Kearsarge was compelled to make repairs, and again the Spanish Government extended its courtesies

by allowing us the privileges of the Royal Docks at La Carracca, where we were detained nearly four months.

Winslow continued cruising between Madeira, the Azores, and Spain, including a visit to the Canaries.

To indicate the activity of the Kearsarge during this period, it may be mentioned that she cast anchor forty times, within four months, in the different ports fringing the English Channel.

The abandonment of the Sumter was suggestive of activity of Confederate vessels in other quarters.

The firm of Laird Brothers, of Liverpool, had built a vessel for the Confederates, which was designed to fight or run away from ships of the Kearsarge class. Mr. John Laird had retired from that firm and entered Parliament, where he rendered more efficient service to the Confederate cause than he had done as an active ship-builder.

The contract for the vessel built by the Lairds had been made and signed by the Confederate agent at Liverpool, Captain Bullock, who had resigned from the United States Navy. The ship took the yard number "290," registered 1040 tons—9 tons more than the Kearsarge. Her frame was of oak; she had long lower masts; large fore and aft and lower sails; her rigging was of Swedish iron wire; her model was graceful and symmetrical; her propeller was arranged to lower and raise; and on her wheel was inscribed the words, "Aida toi et Dieu t'aidera"—"God helps those who help themselves," which her closing career proved to be less appropriate than her name—Alabama—"Here we rest."

When this ship was finished Semmes was ordered to proceed, with his officers, from Nassau to Liverpool, and assume command of the "290." They proceeded to that port on the contract steamer Bahama.

Communications from our Minister Adams had provided the English Government with convincing proof as to the purpose of the "290," and the ministry issued orders prohibiting the departure of that vessel. But the government was too slow to anticipate the scheme of the Confederate agent.

On the 30th of July, 1862, the "290" being partially manned, a party of ladies and gentlemen were invited to a pleasure excur-

sion on board a steamer designated the Enrica, but better known as the "290." The British Government's orders for her detention were delayed, and she proceeded on her trial trip without interruption. When the new ship had passed beyond the marine league, and beyond the jurisdiction of Great Britain, the guests were politely informed that those who desired to return to Liverpool must transfer themselves to an accompanying tug, because the Enrica would not return. The transfer was quickly accomplished and the Enrica proceeded on her way to the Bay of Praya, off Terceira, in the Azores.

The contract steamer Bahama remained in Confederate employ and lay down the Mersey at a convenient point, where Semmes, his officers, and Captain Bullock went on board, when she proceeded on the same course as the Enrica to the Bay of Praya.

A third steamer, the Aggripina, laden with guns, ammunition, and other naval stores, departed the same day for the same destination. Still another vessel, an English collier, laden with coal, started to meet the Enrica.

The Bahama arrived at Praya just as the battery had been transferred from the Aggripina to the Enrica.

On the following Sunday, August 25th, Semmes left the Bahama and, for the first time, boarded the Enrica, assumed command, raised the Confederate flag, christened her Alabama, and steamed away, in company with the Bahama, on which Captain Bullock was a passenger—the Bahama bound for Liverpool, and the Alabama bound on her reckless career of destruction of American commerce.

The Kearsarge continued on guard in European waters. The rule of neutrality was enforced against her chiefly in France and England, but fortunately the Spaniard and Hollander extended to us hearty welcome.

At Brest we found the Confederate steamer Florida, and Napoleon III had extended to her the privilege of that extensive naval station for alterations and repairs.

Confident that the Florida could not leave for some days, the Kearsarge left for Queenstown, whence she took sixteen men, which act, being in violation of the Queen's neutrality, occasioned much diplomatic correspondence and fiery oratory in Parliament.

After watching the Florida for a period of thirty-six days longer, the Kearsarge abandoned that occupation and proceeded to Cadiz for supplies, whence, after obtaining them, she once more returned to Brest to find the Florida gone.

In the early part of 1864, the English Channel became our cruising ground, and, from time to time, numbers of adjacent ports were visited for shelter and observation. The Emperor of the French had extended to the Rappahannock, a vessel purchased by the Confederates from the British Navy, the privileges of the port of Calais, to fit out as a man-of-war, but, watched by the Kearsarge, she never succeeded in leaving port until the Rebellion closed.

Prejudice, jealousy, and ignorance combined in exciting enmity toward our government.

Some imagined that the Straits of Magellan constituted the fiat of the Almighty which must forever separate the North and South Americans.

Mistaken judgment as well as misinformation controlled the opinion of eminent statesmen.

Mr. Gladstone declared in Parliament that the Union was dissolved.

Mr. Laird said, in reply to an eloquent defence of the Union by Mr. Bright: "I would rather be handed down to posterity "as the builder of a dozen Alabamas than as the man who ap- "plies himself deliberately to set class against class, and to cry "up the institutions of another country which, when they come to "be tested, are of no value whatever and which reduce liberty to "an utter absurdity."

In the spring of 1864, an incident of peculiar interest occurred. In order to replace a spar lost during a gale in the Channel, Captain Winslow, in due form, applied for permission to enter the Victoria Docks, in London, and, without awaiting a reply, which he presumed would be granted, proceeded thither, discharged powder, received a new topmast, docked ship, and made other minor improvements. All this had been accomplished without interruption, when, alas! Earl Russell complained to the American Minister that the Kearsarge had come to the great metropolis of London, and entered dock there, without express leave of

his government, and that, moreover, she had been utilizing the English Channel for warlike purposes !

Minister Adams could do no less than to request Captain Winslow to leave London. Immediately the Kearsarge hauled out of dock, her repairs completed, took on board her powder, and proceeded to her old cruising-ground in the Channel.

During the presence of Captain Winslow in London, Confederate sympathizers, in and out of Parliament, discussed the propriety of arresting him for alleged breach of the enlistment act in the port of Queenstown, by enlisting there sixteen seamen, but the agitation did not ripen into action.

These instances of prejudice to our country are not cited to stir you to enmity against the English people, for that would be unjust to hosts of English friends ; and loyal Americans should not forget that, during our Civil War, many popular demonstrations in support of the Union were made, while there were none in support of the Confederacy.

We now approach the culminating experiences of the cruise. Messages of friendly warning and advice came to us from different parts of the Continent and England. It was suggested that the rams building in England and France—the Rappahannock, the Georgia, and the Florida—would probably join the Alabama, and, by some cunning combination, capture or destroy the Union ship.

Soon after these warnings the appearance of the Alabama in French waters lent support to such apprehensions.

While lying at Flushing in the Scheldt, a telegram from the American Minister at Paris announced the arrival of the notorious Alabama at the port of Cherbourg. Immediately the cornet was displayed at the fore, as a signal for absentees to repair on board. The signal was quickly responded to, and when the ship was under way, the crew, overflowing with eager expectation, were mustered on the spar deck, and Captain Winslow read the important dispatch and congratulated them on the prospect of meeting the corsair that had so long eluded pursuit in different parts of the globe.

The patriotic ardor of the crew burst forth in tumultuous cheers as if animated by the fiery spirit of De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, whose statue stood near the quay we had just left.

Cherbourg lay down the Channel some five hundred miles distant. On the 12th of June the Kearsarge left the Scheldt, on the 13th she entered the port of Dover, and on the 24th she stopped off the eastern entrance of Cherbourg breakwater, whence the Alabama was discovered lying in Cherbourg Roads. Captain Winslow communicated with the Admiral of the province and the American Consular Agent, took a pilot on board, and, setting the forestaysail and the spanker, lay off and on the eastern entrance of the breakwater.

On the 15th he again communicated with the Admiral, who was solicitous that the dignity of France should in no way be imperiled by either belligerent.

Inasmuch as the line of neutrality from shore had formerly been determined by the assumed flight of a cannon-shot, so now the span of neutral waters should be determined by the flight of projectiles from improved guns.

Thus the dignity of France on this occasion should be regarded as about nine miles in diameter.

It was found necessary at night to approach much nearer than that distance from the breakwater in order to efficiently guard against the escape of our enemy.

Amid speculations as to whether Semmes would fight or run away, the following letter was delivered on board to Captain Winslow by the son of Minister Dayton. This letter is addressed to the Confederate Agent at the port, by him it was referred to the United States Consular Agent, and by him passed to young Dayton, who was Secretary of our Legation at Paris.

“CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA

“CHERBOURG, June 14th, 1864.

“To A. BONFILS, Esq.,

“Cherbourg.

“Sir:

“I hear that you were informed by the United States Consul “that the Kearsarge was to come to this port for the prisoners “landed by me, and that she was to depart in twenty-four hours. “I desire you to say to the United States Consul that my inten-

"tion is to fight the Kearsarge as soon as I can make the
"necessary arrangements. I hope these will not detain me more
"than until tomorrow or the morrow morning at farthest. I beg
"she will not depart until I am ready to go out. I have the
"honor to be

"Your obedient servant,

"R. SEMMES,

"*Captain.*"

The attack that followed this letter displayed a high quality of courage, which usually raises its possessor above the petty prejudices displayed by its writer years after the Rebellion had ended.

The Kearsarge waited five days, her ports down, her guns pivoted to starboard, the whole battery loaded, and every other preparation made for attack or defence.

Visiting pilots reported unusual preparations on board the Alabama. Cutlasses and axes were ground to meet the exigencies of close conflict, and two hundred handcuffs were made ready for anticipated prisoners. These precautions were wise and prudent, but not strictly in accord with Mrs. Glass' receipt for cooking a hare, which was, to—"Fust catch the varmint and skin him." (Laughter.)

Not without reason, a desperate and prolonged conflict was thought probable. The enemy was known to be powerful. His crew had been disciplined for months, and numbers of them had been trained in her Britannic Majesty's navy. His ship, his guns, his ammunition, were of English manufacture, and of the best quality obtainable. Captain Semmes himself, his executive, and his division officers, had been educated for, and trained in, the American navy.

Six months before his entry into the Port of Cherbourg, by the stratagem of steaming under British colors, and hailing as "Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Petrel," he betrayed the United States steamer Hatteras into a near approach and sank her in the short space of thirteen minutes.

News from home was depressing. The importance of Union victories was minimized, Confederate victories exaggerated,

before the truth reached the European public ; and the President's call, during the preceding months of February, March, and April, for 775,000 more men for the army gave weight to the boastings of the advocates of the Confederacy in Europe.

Paris was blatant with the bold, confident declarations of the supporters of the Rebel cause, headed by the wily Slidell.

The Emperor, Napoleon III, favored the joint recognition, by England and France, of a Southern government, while grasping with a hand of steel at Mexico, through the instrumentality of the heroic but unfortunate Maximilian.

To a friend at Paris the Emperor wrote :

" My dear Persigny :

" I have given orders that the 'Rappahannock' may leave France, but the American Minister must know nothing of it.

" NAPOLEON."

To M. Ancel, Deputy of the Corps Legislatif, from Havre, the Emperor said : " However, Lee will take Washington, and then I will recognize the Confederacy. England will regret her course. England always likes to be on the side of the strongest."

James Williams, a confidential friend and agent of Maximilian, at Miramir, wrote Jefferson Davis that the candidate for the throne of Maximilian was disposed to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

In an interview with Mr. Slidell, in which he sought to obtain the Emperor's verbal assurance that the arming and manning of the rams building in France should not be watched too closely by his police, Napoleon said : " Why could you not have them built as if for the Italian Government ? "

Even the Pope, the anointed keeper and expounder of the faith for all Christendom, addressed Mr. Davis as " Illustrious and Honorable President."

Doubtless the reflections of both combatants on the situation ran in similar grooves.

The locality is renowned as the scene of important military and naval events during many centuries.

Cæsar crossed these waters for the invasion of Britain half a century before the Christian era. Twelve hundred years ago Danish pirates preyed on European commerce, as Semmes and his fellow Confederates now preyed on American commerce. Within these waters the Spanish Armada, consisting of 129 ships, met disaster in its struggle to contest the claim of Britain as "Mistress of the Seas."

While the Kearsarge waited, there lay, on one side of the Channel, the splendid squadrons of the French navy, on the other, the invincible fleets of England.

What was to be the outcome of the prospective battle, to be fought before these watchful, critical eyes?

Was the result to afford English enemies of the Union an opportunity to exult over the defeat of a "Yankee" ship by a British Confederate corsair, as did their ancestors over American defeats when this nation was struggling into existence?

These reflections may be considered fanciful by the self-centered man, but fancy at that time was subordinate to the realities of the hour.

Our country was passing through her darkest night, and it was difficult then to measure the effect of the pending battle to either belligerent.

Happily a victory was won which checked the rising tide of sympathy with the Rebellion in Europe, and made our flag respected throughout the world as an emblem of freedom and of power.

THE ACTION

The supreme moment of action was fast approaching, though yet unknown, to the eager watchers on board the Kearsarge.

On Sunday morning, the 19th of June, 1864, the Union ship was steaming "off and on," a little more than three miles from Cherbourg breakwater.

At daylight a thin haze prevailed, but the sun soon penetrated through it, and the famous breakwater, the city, and the adjoining coast could be distinctly seen. An excursion train from Paris brought numbers of sight-seers, and the determination of Semmes to fight, having been noised about by the Paris-rebel

navy, the announcement became widely spread, so that it attracted to the hills near the city, the fortification, the mole, and the breakwater, thousands of curious spectators. Thus the combat became a sort of gladiatorial show, with representatives of all Europe as witnesses.

The waves affected the motion of the ship but slightly ; the Channel was dotted here and there with the white and tan-colored sails of fishermen and pilots, while at intervals a stately ship sailed majestically past laden with the fruits of peaceful commerce.

Our crew had cleaned ship, donned their Sunday suits of blue, and were leisurely smoking and discussing their chances in a "brush" with the "290."

It was about ten o'clock in the morning, just as the bell had tolled for religious services, and the senior officers gathered about the wardroom table were startled by Wheeler shouting down the hatchway, "She's coming ! She's coming ! and heading straight for us !"

As each officer sprung to his feet and hastened on deck, there could be seen three vessels steaming out of Cherbourg breakwater through the western entrance.

One of these was the magnificent French ironclad, *La Couronne*, which had been detailed to maintain French neutrality ; one was a small English yacht, afterwards known as the *Deerhound*, and the third was the sharp-bowed, dashing Confederate sloop of war, *Alabama*.

All hands were called to quarters. The deck was strewn with sand. Captain Winslow laid aside his prayer-book, seized the trumpet, and ordered his ship headed seaward. When the *Couronne* reached the Marine League, with a courtesy which we regarded as peculiarly French, she steamed back behind the breakwater out of sight. Thus the *Alabama* became again a free rover of the seas, free to burn and plunder defenceless fishermen and merchantmen, or to meet an armed and expectant enemy, the first to encounter since she had sunk the worthless little "tinclad" *Hatteras*.

In consequence of the refusal of the French Minister of State, Drouyn d'Lhuys, to grant Semmes the privileges of the government docks ; stung to anger by the merciless shafts of ridicule

levelled at him by critics whose favor he wanted, and who demanded that he perform some act worthy of a belligerent, which should entitle him to recognition as the representative of a legitimate government ; considering it the surest course to fame and to the advancement of a desperate cause ; Semmes gallantly determined upon trial by battle. In a letter to the Confederate Flag Officer S. Barron, at Paris, Semmes expressed the opinion that the presence of the Kearsarge was a challenge, and added, "We are about equally matched."

A dutiful Catholic, Semmes confided to M. Bonfils, his government's agent at Cherbourg, the duty of having mass performed for him on the morning of the fight.

That he was alive to the situation is evident from the harangue which he delivered to his crew while mounted on a gun-carriage. He said :

"Officers and men of the Alabama. You have at length
"another opportunity of meeting the enemy, the first that has
"been presented to you since you sank the Hatteras ! In the
"meantime you have been all over the world, and it is not too
"much to say that you have destroyed or driven for protection
"under neutral flags one half of the enemy's commerce ! This is
"an achievement of which you may well be proud, and a grate-
"ful country will not be unmindful of it. The name of your ship
"has become a household word wherever civilization extends !
"Shall that name be tarnished with defeat ? The thing is im-
"possible.

"Remember that you are in the English Channel, the theatre
"of so much of the naval glory of our race, and that the eyes of
"all Europe are upon you. The flag that floats over you is
"that of a young republic which bids defiance to its enemies
"whenever or wherever found ! Show the world that you know
"how to uphold it ! Go to your quarters !"

How hostilities would begin was problematical. There were no precedents to follow, and this action was to mark a new era of naval warfare between vessels under steam propulsion by combatants so equally matched, and under circumstances admitting of any evolution that either might deem advantageous.

As the combatants approached each other silence prevailed. "Every sense was crowded at the heart intense."

The tactics of the Alabama were quickly developed. She had been discovered coming out of the breakwater at 10.20 o'clock in the morning. The Kearsarge immediately headed seaward, running from the enemy until 10.50 o'clock, when she came about and headed directly for the Alabama. In about seven minutes thereafter, the enemy sheered, presented her starboard battery, and fired a full broadside, cutting the rigging of the Kearsarge, some shots passing over, and others falling short. The distance was estimated to have been about a mile and a quarter. In two minutes the enemy fired a second broadside and followed that with a third, and with like results as the first.

Bolts of lurid fire and puff after puff of dense, bluish smoke, rolling out from the side of the Alabama, told the eye of the attack before the booming of the guns or the shells screaming through the air could be heard.

These broadsides were raking shots and excited our crew to expressions of indignant protest because of what they thought unnecessary exposure.

Captain Winslow himself, somewhat apprehensive that another broadside might prove disastrous, veered his ship, presenting his starboard battery, and gave the order : "All the divisions ! Aim low for the water-line ! Fire ! Load and fire rapidly as possible !"

Inasmuch as each vessel fought her starboard battery, each now headed in an opposite direction to the other, so that if each had moved forward in a straight line, each would have passed out of range of her opponent.

Each vessel therefore was forced into taking a circular track, and during the fight made seven complete circles. Thus the action continued a little more than an hour.

Twenty-eight projectiles struck the Kearsarge, the most effective being a rifle-shell from the 100-pounder Blakely rifle. The projectile first hit the starboard quarter in a slanting direction, scraped along the bend about ten feet, leaving a well defined furrow along the oak planking, then passed through space for about the same distance, and finally lodged in the rudder-post, where it remained during the rest of the cruise. The blow of

this shell was terrific, and shook the ship from stem to stern. Semmes pronounced it a mortal wound, or that it would have proved a mortal wound had it not been for his "defective ammunition."

The only casualty to our crew resulted from the crushing through the starboard bulwarks by a projectile which exploded and wounded three men with flying splinters.

According to the testimony of Captain Semmes, his executive officer, Kell, and the captured men and officers of the Alabama, the enemy suffered severely.

Early in the fight, her spanker gaff was shot away, and her ensign came down by the run ; a shot passed through her waist, giving her the appearance of being nearly cut in two. Mr. Wilson, who commanded the after pivot-gun division, reported that an 11-inch shell from the Kearsarge burst over his gun and put *hors de combat* 15 out of 18 men of his crew ; another shell exploded in the fire-room, filling it with coal, smothering the fires, and occasioning general consternation.

Kell writes : "The enemy's 11-inch shells were now doing "severe execution upon our quarter-deck section ; three of these "successively entered our pivot-gun port ; the first swept off the "forward part of the gun's crew, the second killed one man and "wounded several others, and the third struck the breast of the "gun-carriage and spun around on deck till one of the men "picked it up and threw it overboard.

"Our decks," he continues, "were now covered with the "dead and wounded, and the ship was careening heavily to star- "board from the effect of the shot-holes in her water-line.

"Captain Semmes ordered me to make all sail possible when "the circuit of the fight should put our head to the coast of "France ; then he would notify me at same time to pivot to port "and continue the action with the port battery, hoping thus to "right the ship and enable us to reach the coast of France.

"The evolution was performed beautifully, righting the helm, "hoisting the head sails, hauling aft the fore trysail sheet and "pivoting to port, the action continuing almost without cessa- "tion. This evolution exposed us to a raking fire, but strange to "say the Kearsarge did not take advantage of it. The port side

"of the quarter-deck was so encumbered with the mangled trunks
"of the dead that I had to have them thrown overboard in order
"to fight the after pivot-gun.

"I abandoned the after 32-pounder and transferred the men
"to fill up the vacancies to the pivot gun, under charge of young
"Midshipman Anderson, who in the midst of the carnage filled
"his place like a veteran.

" As I entered the wardroom the sight was indeed
"appalling. There stood surgeon Lewellyn at his post, but the
"table and the patient upon it were swept away from him by an
"11-inch shell which opened in the side of the ship an aperture
"which was fast filling the ship with water.

" It took me but a moment to return to the deck and report
"to the Captain that we could not float ten minutes. He replied,
" ' Then, sir, cease firing, shorten sail, and haul down the colors;
"it will never do in this nineteenth century for us to go down
"and the decks covered with our gallant wounded.'

" The order was promptly executed, after which the Kearsarge
"deliberately fired into us five shots. With the first shot fired
"upon us after our colors were down, the quartermaster was
"ordered to show a white flag over the stern, which was executed
"in my presence."

In his report to Confederate Flag Officer Barron, at Paris, Semmes writes:

" Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the
"action, our spanker gaff was shot away and our ensign came
"down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another
"at the mizzen mast head.

" The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and
"shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing,
"and disabling a number of men at the same time, in different
"parts of the ship.

" For some minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the
"French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship full steam, and
"set such of the fore and aft sails as were available."

Such is the testimony of officers of the doomed ship. Projectiles from the Alabama came thick and fast, but mostly missed their mark.

When the ensign of the corsair disappeared, the Kearsarge slackened fire until the enemy's flag reappeared, when Winslow cautioned his gunners not to again suspend fire until unmistakable signals of surrender should be made.

Now one of the enemy's guns ceased firing, and his ship seemed to be settling.

A little later she hoisted her fore trysail sheets, and, pivoting her guns to port, turned her prow away from the Kearsarge with the view of reaching French waters, and thus avoiding capture.

It was a tell-tale manœuvre, and had been delayed too long : a 28-pounder rifle-shot had struck her main topmast : the 11-inch and smaller projectiles riddled her side from stem to stern ; great gaps opened in her side, which no plugs could fill ; and the salt brine of the English Channel rushed through them in irresistible torrents. The Alabama continued to settle, and as we prepared to deliver another broadside, at closer range, the enemy's flag again disappeared. Almost simultaneously the halyards of the Kearsarge's battle-flag, which, during the entire fight, had been stopped up at the mizzen, while the enemy's had been defiantly flying, were cut by shot from the enemy, and the Stars and Stripes, unrolling to the breeze, as the rebel flag came down, indicated to the distant spectator on which banner victory had perched.

Thus by firing the first shot, the enemy sounded his daring challenge to the encounter, and, as if with the hand of fate, his shot cut loose the Union flag, at the masthead of the Kearsarge, he signalled his irretrievable defeat.

A moment of doubt, and uncertainty, and silence followed, and then our assurance of victory was complete. For shortly after the lowering of the enemy's flag, there was observed displayed over her stern the unmistakable sign of complete surrender. Some one cried, "She shows the white feather! There's a white flag!" and then the whole crew united in the shout, "She's surrendered!"

Amid these cheers of triumph two more shots were fired by the enemy from her port bow guns.

The Kearsarge replied to this violation of a flag of truce by firing another broadside, and the contest was ended.

Boats were seen to be lowering by the Alabama, one of which came alongside in charge of a young Englishman with a message from Captain Semmes to Captain Winslow, announcing that his ship was sinking, and requesting aid in rescuing his imperilled crew.

Upon the request of the Englishman, permission was granted him to aid in the rescue. A few moments later a boat-load of wounded men in charge of Surgeon Galt, and commanded by Lieutenant Wilson, came alongside.

Suddenly, as if at a given signal, the remainder of the crew of the fated ship leaped, almost as one man, into the chilling waters that flow down from the northern seas.

The wrecked and battered hulk of the Alabama settled rapidly by the stern and canted ; her main topmast, cut by shot, tumbled down over her side ; her bow rose high in air, as if preparatory for a suicidal plunge ; and then, in a moment, the greatest curse to which any commerce had ever been subjected was engulfed in the uncompassionate waves of the ocean.

Some of her crew clung to floating spars, some to boxes and gratings, others to an extemporized raft, on which sat the drummer boy with his melodious drum.

Captain Semmes trusted to a life-buoy, while his executive scarcely managed to save his life by aid of a grating.

Such of the Kearsarge boats as had not been crushed by shot were speedily lowered, and assisted in rescuing seventy officers and men. Just after the Alabama sank, the little yacht Deerhound, of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, steamed under the stern of the Kearsarge and Captain Winslow called out, "For God's sake, do what you can to save them!"

Mr. Lancaster replied, "Ay! Ay! I will, sir!" and the little yacht shaped her course directly toward the men struggling in the water.

The young English officer who asked to join in the rescue of his comrades steered directly for the Deerhound, jumped on board that craft, and boldly set his boat adrift. The wounded, bemoaning their fate, were carried below and consigned to the Surgeon's care. The five captured officers were admitted to the appropriate messes, warmed with stimulating beverages and

dry clothing, and the captured crew were placed under the fore-castle without a shackle on one of them.

The Channel was now calm as when the sun that morning first shed its rays over the scene of the struggle just ended.

Mr. Semmes declares that he dropped his sword into the sea, after having volunteered to surrender by the display of a white flag—"In defiance and hatred of the Yankee and his accursed flag."

As the vanquished commander was assisted to the deck of the Deerhound, his hand contused, his garments hanging like cermnets to his gaunt form, it must have been with a touch of dramatic pathos that he appealed to his humane English host not to put him under the Yankee flag, but, for God's sake, to protect him under the cross of St. George.

Probably it was partly in compliance with that appeal, partly from inclination, that Mr. Lancaster steamed away rapidly for Southampton, where the Confederate Captain figured as the hero of the hour, was welcomed with feasts and speeches, and a letter of congratulation from Miss Gladstone, sister of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was presented with a memorial sword, purchased by guinea subscriptions under patronage of Commander Pym, of the Royal Navy.

Captain Winslow and his valiant adversary can no longer respond to our praise or criticism. Yet in the briefest sketch of this episode of the great Rebellion, truth should be vindicated.

In life Captain Semmes took much pains to emphasize his enmity to the Union Government and its supporters. Let us allow him to speak for himself.

His political views, his prejudices, and his criticisms, must ever remain subordinate in interest to the history of his active and picturesque career.

His philosophy seems to have been the philosophy of passion. The bitterness of defeat rankled in his bosom like a dagger, and he never recovered from the painful wound that it inflicted.

As late as 1869, when he published his "Services Afloat," with the studied deliberation of authorship he declared: "A little "while back, and I had served under the very flag that I had that "day defied. Strange revolution of feeling, how I now hated

"that flag! It had been to me as a mistress to a lover; I had looked upon it with admiring eyes, had dallied with it in hours of ease, and had had recourse to it in hours of trouble, and now I found it false."

Again he says: "The old flag which I had been accustomed to worship in my youth had a criminal look in my eyes."

He characterizes his former companions in arms as "pimps and spies." After accepting the gracious pardon of President Johnson, which relieved him from the political disabilities which he had acquired, he denounced his benefactor as a "charlatan and a traitor."

Of President Lincoln's assassination he wrote: "It seemed like a just retribution that he should be cut off in the midst of the hosannas that were being shouted in his ears. As a Christian it was my duty to say, 'Lord, have mercy on his soul,' but the devil will surely take care of his memory."

He declared the device of hanging chains along the sides of the Kearsarge to have been "a cheat."

He declares that his shot and shell rebounded from this coat of mail, or were broken into fragments and fell into the sea: that his defeat was due to the dishonorable deception of the Union Commander in wearing chain armor, and to his own defective ammunition by deterioration by age.

It may be well to remark that the chains were hung over the midship section of the Kearsarge not for use in this fight, nor were they specially forged for armor. They were common iron anchor chains, taken from the hold a year previous to the action for the double purpose of making room for other stores, and to lessen the force of small shot, which, on occasion, might be fired by a blockade runner. The device was not new. It had previously been employed in Southern waters by both the Union and the Confederate forces.

The bulging chain armor was to be easily seen at a considerable distance, and was observed at all the ports visited by the Kearsarge for more than a year previously.

That so alert a seaman as Captain Semmes was should not have detected it when the Kearsarge entered Cherbourg harbor, seems incredible. As a trained naval officer, he certainly knew that

it was not the duty of a combatant to instruct his adversary in the art of war. In short, were not the misrepresentations of Captain Semmes so widespread and accepted as authoritative, by friends as well as foes, they would be considered too trivial to refute. The chain armor did not in any way contribute to the result of the battle. They were struck but three times, each time by a 32-pound projectile, and each cut through the chain as though they were pipe-stems. Every shot or shell that rebounded from this coat of mail or broke into fragments and fell into the sea, could have been seen by Mr. Semmes only within the radius of his mind's eye.

There was much serious discussion about the escape of Mr. Semmes. The Secretary of the Navy required Captain Winslow to explain why he "permitted the Deerhound to carry off under "his guns the pirate captain, his first lieutenant, and a portion "of his crew." Captain Winslow replied that he had trusted to the honor of a gentleman of an English yacht-club.

Mr. Lancaster held that he was not bound to deliver the rescued men to Winslow by any rule or usage of civilized warfare.

Semmes asserts the right of prisoners to escape if not restrained.

Our able Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, in discussing the question with Earl Russell, says: "It was the right of the "Kearsarge that the pirates should drown, unless saved by "humane efforts of the officers and crew of that vessel, or by their "own efforts, without the aid of the Deerhound. I freely admit "it is no part of a neutral's duty to assist in making captures for "a belligerent, but I maintain it to be equally clear that so far "from being neutrality it is direct hostility for a stranger to inter- "vene and rescue men who had been cast into the ocean in "battle and to convey them away from the enemy's guns."

Clearly, Mr. Lancaster violated his Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and, had Winslow forcibly taken the Alabama's men from the Deerhound, it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Lancaster could have successfully sustained an appeal to her Majesty's government, whose neutrality he had violated.

At this point we might appropriately close our narrative with the single word Alabama, signifying, "Here we rest."

How significant a word for this scourge of American commerce as she sank, in forty fathoms of water, and into her grave at the bottom of the English Channel, so near the cradle of her origin !

How appropriate too that the Deerhound, built at the same time and in the same shipyard as the Alabama, should officiate as chief mourner at her funeral !

Were we to seek for authoritative opinions of this battle, we may find them among both friends and foes.

The executive of the Alabama writes : "The 11-inch shells of "the Kearsarge did fearful work, and her guns were served "beautifully, being aimed with precision and deliberate in fire. "She came into action magnificently. Having the speed of us, "she took her position, and fought gallantly. But she tarnished "her glory when she fired upon a fallen foe."

The London Times wrote : "Is there not something ominous "in such an encounter within our own seas? Such a contest, so "brief, so hard fought, and so decisive, is even more terrible than "the hand-to-hand tussle and the mere game of fisticuffs that our "fleets used to indulge in with a thousand popguns on either side."

The Liverpool Courier said : "Down under the French "waters, resting on the bed of the ocean, lies the gallant "Alabama, with all her guns aboard, and some of her brave "crew waiting until the sea yields up the dead. She has cost "the Federals a thousand times more than her price. She has "been worth an army of 100,000 men to the Confederates. She "was the allegory of the Confederacy itself. Down with her, "hissed to the bottom her captain's sword. The Kearsarge, "whose glory it was to have slain this dragon which devastated "the American mercantile marine, was built not for speed, but "for war."

Among our friends, we confidently turn to our great Admiral Farragut, who wrote to his son :

"The victory of the Kearsarge has raised me up. I would "sooner have fought that fight than any ever fought on the "ocean! Only think of it. It was fought like a tournament in "full view of thousands of French and English, with perfect con- "fidence on the part of all, but the Union people, that we would "be whipped!"

The career of the Kearsarge illustrates the nature of the service rendered our country by the navy during the most perilous crisis in our history.

The effect of her victory in the English Channel demonstrates the advantages to be secured by an efficient navy in all emergencies of great public peril. And this truth is emphasized by the triumphs at Manila and at Santiago, at a time when the European press, loudly, and almost unanimously, protested against our navy operating in the very waters where the Kearsarge cruised for nearly three years and where her victory was won.

While we follow, with just and exalted pride, the footsteps of our soldiers from the Aroostook to the Golden Gate, from Porto Rico to the Philippines, erecting monuments over their graves, and crowning the brow of the living with garlands of imperishable fame, let us consecrate a single niche in the cathedral of our memories to the patriotic American sailor, who braves the shafts of disease in every clime, who falls in battle far from his native land, whose shroud is the Union Jack, whose requiem is the everlasting anthem of the waves, and whose only monument is the unsullied flag of his country for which he fights and dies.

